THE

Bombay Gazette.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

No. 55,688—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
6th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
13th "	CALEDONIA	8000		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10600
27th "	EGYPT	8000		
3rd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
10th "	PERSIA	8000		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12431
24th "	HIMALAYA	7000		
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
7th Sept.	ARABIA	8000		
14th "	SALSETTE	7000	MEDINA	12358
21st "	ARCADIA	7000		
28th "	SALSETTE	7000	MALWA	10883
5th Oct.	EGYPT	3000		
" "	SALSETTE	7000	MOOLTAN	9621
" "	PERSIA	8000		
" "	MALOJA	12431		
2nd Nov.	INDIA	8000		
" "	SALSETTE	7000	MOREA	10890
" "	ARABIA	8000		
" "	SALSETTE	7000	MARMORA	10600
" "	MEDINA	12358		

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	6th July 1912
Scindia	5106	W. Mitchell	20th July "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	4th Aug. "
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	18th Aug. "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Sept. "
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd Sept. "
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R	11th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	W. Mitchell	23rd Oct. "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. "
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	21st Nov. "

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 826	1,299
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by S. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., AGENTS, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

BOMBAY to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or about
b Konig	4900	von. Holdt	17th July 1912.

b Twin screw steamer.

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co., Agents.

25, Meadow Street, 25th May, 1912.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date, Time, Route via.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	11th July noon.
Linga	2185	Friday	12th July † 6 a. m. direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka" 2185 tons, on Thursday, 11th July, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Malda," 1951 tons, on Wednesday, 10th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charoar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Purnea," 3306 tons, on Thursday 11th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 13th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

5th July, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Dumbea	5585	Sellier	1st Aug. 1912.
Australien	6365	Costa	29th Aug. 1912.
Nera	5538	X	24th Oct. 1912.
Oceanien	4143	X	21st Nov. 1912.

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 990	528	270
Do. (return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Nera	5538	X	9th Aug. 1912
Oceanien	4143	X	6th Sept. 1912

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini	15th July 1912.
Sardegna	6,000	E. Viale	15th Aug. 1912.
Polcevera	4,000	A. de Amezaga	20th Aug. 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection with Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th July 1912.
Capri	6,000		16th Aug 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. TIMOSCI, Ag. Agent,

Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombassa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.
BOMBAY.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up..... Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund..... " " 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits..... " " 423,677,78

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Cebu,	San Francisco,
Calcutta,	Shanghai,	Mexico,
Singapore,	Hankow,	Panama,
Hongkong,	Peking,	Colon,
Canton,	Yokohama,	Empire.
Manila,	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT, Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE, 42-43, Church Gate Street.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... " 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE, Agent, Bombay Branch.

101, Hornby Road.

DIAMONDS

It is because they are the visible emblems of

LOVE AND MARRIAGE

that FINGER RINGS are considered the most interesting of all objects of JEWELLERY and as they are really the popular product of civilisation they naturally carry sympathetic concern and value. Not only does the DIAMOND dominate to-day, as the favourite stone for rings, but it also holds its own in the first position as the chief ornament of most other forms of jewellery. We have a magnificent collection of

ENGAGEMENT RINGS

of unapproached QUALITY in DIAMONDS. From the rich man's point of view, of course, there is much to be said in favour of DIAMONDS, but there is much satisfaction also to be found in

BEAUTIFUL COLOURED STONES

Such as the Ruby, Emerald, Sapphire, Opal, Turquoise &c., delightfully set as the centres of clusters of small diamonds, or set alternately in various sizes of half hoops, and also many other fancies. A full casket of jewelled rings in these days certainly does not betray vanity, but rather discloses artistic LOVE FOR THE BEAUTIFUL; and a full casket of jewels also affords the opportunity to those who credit stones with occult influences, to wear particular stones which have been allocated as proper to wear at certain seasons. Every day has its own gem. Sunday the Yellow Topaz; Monday, Pearls; Tuesday, Rubies; Wednesday, Sapphires; Thursday, Amethyst; Friday, Emerald; Saturday, Diamond. The months also have their appropriate gems. January, the Garnet; February, Amathyst; March, Bloodstone; April, Diamond; May, Emerald; June, Agate; July, Cornelian; August, Sardonyx; September, Chrysolite; October, Opal; November, Topaz, and in December, Turquoise. It will be apparent from the foregoing that a very large casket is required to keep up with all the curious rules for wearing jewels. But apart from such fancies or scruples, there is a charm and novelty in variety, and as there are eight fingures and two thumbs to a pair of hands, many will feel it a pleasure to be able to wear a succession of finger rings. Inspection of our stock of PICKED STONES will reveal to you the fact that

QUALITY FOR QUALITY

there is only one house in Bombay where the Best Value In DIAMONDS can be obtained.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"ALL GOLD"

FINEST SELECTED

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS,

in large 2½ lbs. tins

CASES CONTAINING:—

4 LEMON CLING PEACHES
4 BARTLETT PEARS
4 APRICOTS
4 GREENGAGES
4 ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES
3 STEWED PRUNES
1 BLACKBERRIES

Rs. 22-8 per case.

or Re. 1 per tin selected.

MONGINI BROTHERS
IMPORTERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO.. (INDIA) LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT

BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

SHELL' MEANS SATISFACTION

"SHELL" MEANS SPEED.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20. CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION)

Reasons Why DUNLOP TYRES are Paramount.

Dunlop standard is always maintained.

The Dunlop Company never cheapened tyre quality for the sake of reducing price. The first cost is not the point; tyre service is the real test. Every experienced motorist knows it.

The standard of tyre service is higher every year, consequently the Dunlop mileage is cheaper every year as the Dunlop standard advances.

Dunlop reliability and economy are proved.

You always pay dear for "cheapness." But nothing is so costly as the cheapness of "cheap" tyres.

You can't be sure about imitations of Dunlops. You can always be sure of Dunlops:

BRITISH AND BEST.

DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ld.
BOMBAY DEPOT. 3, Wallace St.
MADRAS DEPOT. 188c, Mount Road.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.
GENERAL MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF GRUYERE PARMESAU AND GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

Pure ITALIAN OLIVE OIL (genuine) guaranteed, ITALIAN MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES in large stock and fresh, arriving monthly. ITALIAN WALNUTS, and ALMONDS, in soft shell, and also Hozelnuts; the nuts suitable for table use.

HORS DE OVRE (First course luxury) in various brands from The High Class Houses.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SOFAS and EASY CHAIRS visit at the Stores will convince of its well shaped, designed and comfortableness.

GRIGNOLINO WINE (CLARET) a genuine product of Grape Wine in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

LIQUEURS, and WINES from High Class Houses f Italy nd France.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT Is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anamia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

ASK FOR

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.

They cure FEVER, AGUE, and INFLUENZA, and have been tested by the time.
Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. etc. Re. 1-Sans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day. Ans 4. each.

By all the dealers or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY. Dadar, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE AUTHORISED our Messrs. J. S. WARDLAW-MILNE, WALTER S. J. WILLSON and R. M. WATSON-SMYTH, to Sign our Firm as from date.

TURNER MORRISON & CO.

Calcutta, 1st July, 1912.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June last, at the Rate of 13 per cent per annum and a Bonus of 2 per cent per annum, both free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after FRIDAY, the 12th instant, to Registered Shareholders on 20th June, 1912.

By Order of the Board,

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th July, 1912.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, will be held at the Bank, on THURSDAY, the 8th proximo, at 4 P.M., for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Armstrong, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,

R. AITKEN,
OFFG. SECRETARY and TREASURER.

Bombay, 4th July, 1912.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CEMENT

HAETON BRAND.

GUARANTEED BEST

English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

BOMBAY.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINISTER.

LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL single bed-rooms from 4s. ; double from 7s. ; sitting and bed-room from 15s. ; suites from 21s. ; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions, Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.

Obtainable from all shops.

If you have a

MOTOR CAR

keep it bright with

BRASSO

Manufactured only by

RECKITT & SONS,

Hull, England.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch...Annas 14 per „ *
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3⅛ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.

THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY.
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.
CHIEF ATTRACTION MIKE THE MISER.

IN POONA

NAPIER HOTEL NOW

DR. CARL PERIN,

THE ROYAL PALMIST

AND

MENTAL SCIENTIST.

Hours 11 to 1 and 3 to 5.

NOTICE.—Dr. PERIN will RETURN to TAJ MAHAL HOTEL on or about July 15.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.

CALCUTTA OFFICE :
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs h. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application :
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....$ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....$ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 335,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA BAHRU (Kelantan) PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Taingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yliolo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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THE SENSATIONAL STORY OF A MUSIC-HALL "Star."
2000 FEET OF INTENSE EXCITEMENT.
A WEIRD MYSTERIOUS DANCE
AT
AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE
CHURNI ROAD.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !

THE DANCE OF DEATH.

Oscar, a young actor, falls madly love with Silvia, a beautiful music-hall dancer. Silvia's partner in the dance suddenly falling sick, he is selected for the post. He proposes to Silvia, but is refused, as she is already engaged to Count Waldeberg, a rich nobleman. Upon this, he makes a desperate decision. He buys a phial of poison from the chemist's. Putting the phial in his pocket he goes to Silvia's dressing-room. Carried away by powerful emotions, he conducts himself so violently, that Silvia orders him out of the room. Losing all hope, the miserable young man drinks the fatal poison !

Now comes the climax ! The curtain rises, the dance commences. It is a weird performance having a deep, mysterious meaning. As the dance progresses, the poison Oscar has swallowed takes effect. His face becomes livid, his eyeballs start out. As Silvia grips him by the throat, his body becomes rigid and the breath goes out of him. All this while Silvia thinks he is acting, and the audience also imagine a very fine piece of acting going on ! The dance comes to an end. The house rings with applause. Three times Silvia comes on the stage to make her bow. Three times the curtain falls;—but Oscar rises not. There he lies—a corpse, at the feet of her for whom he has destroyed himself.

THREE USUAL SHOWS
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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

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Calcutta	Singapore	Hollo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpor F. M. S.	Canton
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Hankow
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PAID-UP CAPITAL ... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... „ 17,500,000

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. per annum and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

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Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months, 5 per cent. and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.
Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.
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At Mirza Street Shop, out of Fort at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Dressed pictures in frames, framed pictures, picture papers, looking glasses, coloured and gilt picture mouldings.
At Vithalwady godown, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)
7 cases window glasses, coloured and gilt mouldings.
At Oralwady godown at 4 p.m. (S.T.)
20 cases window glasses framed and unframed pictures, etc.
The above is on view.

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On MONDAY, the 8th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—
Furniture such as set of drawing-room, sofas and chairs, single and double almyrahs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest-of-drawers, cupboard, and chairs, phonographs, iron safes, &c.
By order of the concerned—
17 cases each 8 doz, Hempsoled shoes white.
By order of the concerned—
17 cases nuvite wines.
By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of R. M. Hiramanek, an Insolvent—
1 ebonized grand cottage piano, by Zeitter and Winkelmann Braunchweig (imported by Soundy and Co.), in good order.
At 3 p.m. (S.T.)
Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second-hand victoria.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th July, 1912.

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FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Agripada or Ripon Road without the Fort of Bombay in the City of Bombay together with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon containing by admeasurement three thousand three hundred and twenty-nine decimal point fifty square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 13798, 13868 and 13715 and New Survey Nos. 2-73543, 2-3545, 3478, 3547, 2-3480, 1-3482, 1-B 3486, 1-B 3546, and 2-3543 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 4563, Street No. 52 and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property of the City Improvement Trust, on or towards the south by an open drain and beyond that by the property of Sheribhoy Thaverbnoy, on or towards the west by the property of Sayajee Nagoojee and on or towards the East by the property of the Bombay Municipality and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.
SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of Foras land containing by admeasurement one thousand nine hundred and nine decimal point thirty-four square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 89, New No. 13587, Old Survey No. 289 and New Survey No. 3-3482 together with the messuage, tenement as milch cattle stables standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E. Ward No. 4563 (2) and Street No. 52A and all which premises are situate at Madanpura, Ripon Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property formerly of Sheriffbhai Thaver and now of Dawoodbhai Chandabhai, on or towards the west by the property of Seth Ibrahim, on or towards the south by the property of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust and on or towards the south by an open Municipal Gutter.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Surajmul B. Mehta, Esq., Attorney for the second mortgages at his office at 25, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th July, 1912.

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FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, JULY 3.] [BOMBAY, JULY 4

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	76 7-16	1-16	
do. Rentes ...	92 1-2		unchgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	91 1-2		unchgd
3 do. do. Gov. Securities...	84 1-8		unchgd
Silver in London Spot ...	26 1-8		unchgd
do. 2 months' bence...	26 1-4		unchgd
Bar Silver in New York ...	61 1-8		unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·22 1-2		unchgd
do. do. at Berlin...	20·47		unchgd
do. do. New York...	4·87 3-8		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3		since
do. Short London Bills	9th May		
do. 3 months' sight...	2 3-4		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 1-2		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-4		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2		1-8
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1-8		1-8

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on England Rate 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Buyers—No sellers.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £125,000.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 50,00,000,

Rs. 13,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta
" 9,50,000 " to Bombay
" 6,30,000 " to Madras

" 29,50,000

Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 15 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 15 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·28.

Telegraphic Transfers:—

Rs. 16,90,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 1,60,000 " to Bombay.
" 2,00,000 " to Madras.

" 20,50,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 15 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 15 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·06.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, Rs. 55,30,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 50,00,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot ... Steady—Good business done
Futures ... Firm
Manchester ... Steady with a fair demand
Total Sales ... 12,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 1,000 "
Imports ... 1,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 6·94+04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 10 1-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·54	6·52	6·45
+13	+13	+12
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·40	6·38	6·36
+13	+13	+13
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr
6·36	6·37	6·38
+13	+13	+13

New York Noon call Oct 11·55 Jan. 11·59.

New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct 11·69 Jan. 11·75.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 1,000
" Receipts at " last year ... 200
" Exports to Great Britain ... 2,000
" Exports to Continent ... .
" Spot Cotton ... 11·95+30

Futures—Month of Oct 11·77+26 — Advanced on bullish Government condition report and on bull support and short covering.

Futures—Month of Dec. 11·87+26

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ... 12 7-16 unchgd
Futures month of Oct ... 11·94+24
Futures month of Dec ... 11·95+24
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Firm

New York and New Orleans markets are closed to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, July 3.

The United States department of agriculture in its monthly Report on the cotton crop states that the area planted is estimated at 34,097,000 acres and that the average condition of the crop is 80·4 per cent.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months— ....
Do. Name of Ports— ....
Wheat White Karachi ... 38 unchgd
Do. Months— ... June-July
Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 37 5-8 unchgd
Do Months—June-July—London—Value.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-61lbs. ... No sellers.
Do. Month— ... Quiet.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs ... No sellers

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... ... 39 3-4 unchgd
Do Month ... June—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports,— ... .
Brown Cawnpore ... 43 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Value
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 68 1-4—1-4
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Dull.
Linseed Calcutta... ... ... 64-6—6d
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do Name of Port—London—Buyers—Easier.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 59 unchgd
Do. Months—July-Aug
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done.

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £7-3-6 unchgd
July-Aug.—Hull—Nominal—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 5-8—1-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... ... 4 8 1-4+1-4d.
Aug.—Value—Quiet but steady.

METALS—

Copper Braziers ... £ 89 1-2 unchgd
Yellow Metal ... d 7 9-16 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 76 15-16+1-16
English best selected Copper:... £ 81 1-2—1-4

FREIGHTS—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals ..12s 6d.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 15 9 +1 1-2 Value.
Do. Months of Shipment...June-Aug
Tone—Steady. No business.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Neglected.
Do Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...11 0 3-4+3-4d.
Months of Shipments August—Sellers
Tone—Firm. Moderate business closing rather easier.
J & B Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 16 5 1-4 unchgd
Months of Shipments ... July-Aug—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal
Month of Shipments ... .

JAVA SUGAR,

Saw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta—
Do. 10 6—Aug—Value.
Do. 10 7 1-2—July.—Value
Do. 10 6—Sept-Nov—Value
Saw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 10 7 1-2—Aug.—Value
Do. 10 9—July—Value.
Do. 10 7 1-2—Sept-Nov—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—
Do. 11 10 1-2—Aug—Value
Do. 12—July—Value.
Do. 11 10 1-2—Sept-Nov—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 12—Aug.—Value.
Do. 12 1 1-2—July—Value
Do. 12—Sept.-Nov.—Value
Tone—Small business doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [4TH JULY, 1912.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 2nd July, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	14	16,724
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	19	22,803

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

The cash Balance of the Bank of Bengal is 105 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE:—

Council Bills did not go so well yesteaday, tenderers receiving 15 per cent. against 7 per cent. last week. Prices were unchanged. The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-32d.d. T. T. 1s. 4 1-16d. on demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. There has been a moderate enquiry for Bank remittance. Private bills have been placed at our quotation for 3 months sight. Far Eastern rates are easier.

We quote :—

T.T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Drafts	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. August.
Do. do Francs	...170 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139 to 138 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...148 3-4
Shanghai "	...201
Japan "	...160

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened steady at 95 15-16 for cash and 95 3-4 for the settlement, and closes 1-16 higher in both positions. Only a small business is reported.

We quote :—

Cash ...	...	Rs. 96 0 0
Settlement ...	...	" 95 13 0

BULLION:—

Quotations for Bar Silver in London yesterday closed unchanged at 28 1-8 for ready and 28 1-4 for forward, the New York rate also being unchanged at 61 1-8. The local market opened steadier at 71 7-16 ex duty for ready and the settlement, and 71 11-16 for the second settlement, and have improved during the day, closing as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs.	23 15 0
Australian " ...	...	"	23 15 0
Sovereigns " ...	...	"	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready ...	...	"	71 8 0
1st Settlement ...	—	"	71 8 0
2nd Settlement ...	...	"	71 13 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready ...	...	"	80 14 0
1st Settlement ...	...	"	80 14 0
2nd Settlement ...	...	"	81 3 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The following table gives the average condition of the present crop, and of the crops for the previous ten years, together with the acreage and the actual crop (Hester's.)

Year.	Crop.	Acreage.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July.	June.
	.....	.....	...	.....	...	80	78·9
19·2	16,250,000*	34,097,000	...	.....	...	85·2	87·3
1911	12,120,000	36,681,000	71·1	73·2	69·1	80·7	82·0
1910	10,610,000	33,418,000	65·9	72·1	75·5	74·6	81·1
1929	12,892,000	32,592,000	58·5	63·7	71·9	84·3	79·7
1908	13,870,000	33,370,000	69·7	76·1	83·0	81·2	79·7
1907	11,672,000	32,060,000	67·7	72·7	75·0	72·0	70·5
1906	13,511,000	32,049,000	71·0	77·3	82·9	83·	84·0
1905	11,346,000	26,999,000	71·2	72·1	74·9	77·0	77·2
1904	13,567,000	31,730,000	75·8	84·1	91·3	89·0	83·0
1903	10,011,000	28,907,000	65·1	81·2	79·7	77·1	74·1
1902	10,728,000	27,878,000	58·3	64·0	81·9	84·7	95·1

* Approximate.

The average of the five months condition reports in the big crop years were as follows :—

Crop :—	Average :—
1904-05	84·5
1906-07	79·9
1908-09	77·9
1911-12	81·9

The figures of the Bureau Report have undoubtedly come as a surprise after the estimates of the average condition lately received. The improvement in the average condition of all States is only 1 1-2 per cent. and this too with favourable weather in June and on the comparatively low average of 78·9 in May. The acreage shows a decrease of a little over 7 per cent on last year's revised acreage of 36,681,000 acres. The report is certainly bullish and has been taken as such in the home markets, a sharp rise all round being recorded after the publication of the Bureau figures. All private telegrams to hand to-day are of a bullish character. As the American markets are closed to-day, Liverpool will be the guiding influence, and Liverpool appears to be a bull market just now. It, however, remains to be seen whether maturer consideration of the Bureau Report will suffice to cause a further rise. For ourselves, we think some reaction in the near future is likely, though we do not anticipate much decline. It will require exceptionally favourable weather this month to cause any material fall in prices.

The local market opened steadier the general quotation for good Broach being Rs. 303. During the morning business was done in the bazaar at Rs 303 1-4 to Rs. 303 1-2 and rates kept steady at the latter price during the day, but close at Rs. 304 1-2 to Rs. Rs.305 after receipt of a firm Liverpool opener. A moderate business has been done in "suttas." Rates for other descriptions continue nominal.

The market for ready cotton is steadier. There is some improvement in the enquiry.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach ...	...	Rs. 304 1-2	Mar.1913
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat	,,	300	Jan. ,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	...	,, 297	,, ,,
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	,,	291	,, ,,
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	,,	285	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	,,	271	,, ,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	,,	263	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	,,	271	,, ,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	,,	256-7	,, ,,

OLD CROP.

Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	,,	292	July-Aug
Good H. G. Westerns —	,,	263	,,
Good M. G. Westerns ...	,,	272	,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	...	Firm
Estimated Sales	...	12,000
Total Imports	...	3,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·60	6·58	6·52	6·47
+06	+06	+07	+07
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·45	6·43	6·43	6·43
+07	+07	+07	+06
Mar.-Apl.			
6·44			
+06			

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet and easier.

We quote :—

Ready ...	...	Rs. 11	9 6 B.T.
September ...	...	" 12	7 3 B.T.
Apl-May 1913 ...	...	" 11	5 0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet but steady.

We Quote :—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913...	Rs.	8	8 0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ...	"	8	9 6 B.T.
Yellow " ...	"	9	5 0 B.T.

JINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 60 0 0 Nominal

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Firm. We quote :—

Ready ...	...	Rs	13 8 0 B. T.
Forward ...	...	"	14 3 6 R. T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	...	Rs.	37 0 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready. ...	...	Rs.	28 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

We quote :—

Jan.-Feb. ...	...	Rs.	48 0 0 Nominal.

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	...	Rs.	7 4 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is steady.

We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5 6	0 R. T.
" Delhi Aug-Sept ...	"	5 9	3 "
" " May 1913 ...	"	5 10	6 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	...	...	1,772 1-2 c.d.
Bank of India ...	...	...	66
Central Co-operative Bank Ld	...		21
Eastern Bank ...	...	...	87
Indian Specie ...	...	...	65 1-2

MILLS.

Crescent Mill ...	...	...	98 3-4
David ...	...	...	450 Aug.
Fazulbhai Mills ...	...	...	411 1-4aug
Kohinoor ...	...	...	782 1-2 "
Manockji Petit ...	...	...	2,717 1-2 "
Standard ...	...	...	1,335 "

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	...		22 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...			164 x.d.
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...			186
Bombay E. S. N. Co. Ord.	...	...	305
Treacher & Co ...	...	...	482 1-2

RAILWAYS.

Central Provinces Ry	...	...	70
Tapti Valley ...	...	...	535

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	...	1,445 bales.
Wheat ...	...	...	19,291 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	...	14,254 "
Rapeseed ...	...	...	8,725 "
Gingellyseed ...	...	...	382 "
Poppyseed ...	...	...	376 "
Groundnuts..	...	...	554 "
Castorseed ...	...	...	2,046 "
Rice ...	...	...	6,955 "
Myrabollams..	...	...	1,287 "
Cottonseed ...	...	...	723 "
Mowrasee ...	...	...	1,013 "
Gram ...	...	...	8,359 "
Joowar ...	...	...	2,507 "
Maize ...	...	...	Nil
Barley ...	...	...	2,921 "

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the memorandum of the Bank's Profit for the half year ending 30th June, 1912:—

Total Profit Rs. 11,72,819-9-2.

Applied as follows :—To Dividend at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum free from income tax Rs. 6,50,000; Bonus at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum free from income tax Rs. 1,00,000; Bonus to staff and Pension fund Rs. 65,000; Carried forward Rs. 3,57,819-9-2.

Total Rs. 11,72,819-9-2.

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON, 1st SORT.
Mutton gramfed from As. 5 to As. 6 per lb.
Saddle As. 4 per lb.
Leg As. 4 per lb.
Shoulder As. 3 1-2 per lb.
Liver As. 3 each.
Kidney As. 9 per doz.
Tongue (large) As. 12 per doz.

MUTTON, 2nd SORT.
Saddle As. 3 1-2 per lb.
Leg As. 3 1-2 per lb.
Shoulder As. 3 per lb.
Liver As. 2½ each.
Kidney As. 8 per doz.
Tongue (small) As. 10 per doz.

VEAL.
Hind Quarter As. 4 per lb.
Fore Quarter As. 3 per lb.

BEEF.
Beefsteak (underpart) from As. 4 to As. 5 per lb.
Soup Meat As. 1 1-4 per lb.
Brisket from As. 2 to As. 2 1-2 per lb.
Round As. 2 per lb.
Hump from As. 10 to Re. 1 each.
Sirloin from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Tongue from As. 3 to As. 3 1-2 each.
Oxtail from As. 1 1-2 to As. 3 1-2 each.
Liver As. 1¼ per lb.
Kidney from As. 1 to As. 2 each.

FISH.
Pomfret from As. 8 to Rs. 1 1-2 per pair.
Pomfret (black) from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per pair.
Gholl from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 each.
Surmaye (large) nil.
Surmaye (small) nil.
Salmon (large) Rs. 6 each.
Salmon (small) from Rs. 1 1-4 to Rs. 4 each.
Prawns (small) from As. 2 to As. 4 per doz.
Oysters from As. 1 1-2 to As. 4 per doz.
Mullet (large) from As 12 to Rs. 2 per doz.
Mullet (small) from As. 10 to Rs. 2 per doz.
Lobsters from As. 2 to As. 3 each.
Crabs from pies 6 to As. 1 each.

POULTRY AND GAME.
Fowls (large) from As. 12 to As. 14 each.
Chickens from As. 5 to As. 6 each.
Duck (large) Rs. 1 1-4 each.
Duck (small) from As. 14 to Re. 1 each.
Turkey (Cock) from Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 each.
Turkey (Hen) from Rs. 4 to Rs. 4 1-2 each.
Pigeons from As. 8 to As. 10 per pair.
Rabbits from As. 12 to Re. 1 each.

FRUITS.
Oranges from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Red) from As. 8 to As. 12 per doz.
Plantains (Yellow) from As. 4 to As. 8 per doz.
Plantains (Table) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Green) from As. 1½ to As. 2 per doz.
Australian Apples from As. 12 to Rs. 2 1-2per doz.
Grapes of Nagpore from As. 6 to 8 per seer.
Mangoes (Common) nil.
do. (Madras) Rs. 1 1-2 to Rs. 3 per doz.
do. (Affose) from Rs 4 to Rs. 8 per doz.
do. (Payres) from Rs 2 to Rs. 4 per doz.

VEGETABLES.
Cauliflower nil.
Green Peas as. 6 per seer
Cabbages from As. 4 to As. 12 each.
Tomatoes from As. 1½ to As. 1 1-2 per seer.
Turnips (middle) from As. 1 to As. 2 per seer.
Bringal As. 1 per seer.
Cucumber As. 1 per seer.
Potatoes from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 per seer.
Lettuces from pies 6 to As. 1 each.
French Beans from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.
Beetroot from As. 2 to As. 3 per seer.
Knolkhol from Ps. 6 to As. 1 1-2 each.
Onions pies 6 per seer.
Carrots from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 per seer.
Sweet Potatoes As. 1 per seer.
Double Beans As. 2½ per seer.
Pumpkins (White) from As. 4 to As. 6 each.
Pumpkins (Red) As. 1 per seer.
Celery from As. 2 to As. 1-2each.
Yames (White) As. 1 per seer.
Yames (Red) As. 1 1-4 per seer.

Sugar from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.
Sago As. 2 per seer.
Ghee from As. 7 to As. 9 per seer.
Butter from As. 12 to Rs. 1 1-2 per lb.
Eggs pies 6 each.
Coffee (French) from As. 12 to As. 14 per tin.
Dall (Toor) from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.

DAILY EXPORTS—JULY 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circasia s—6 bales wool, B Tulockchund; 29 bales silk waste, D. Sassoon and Co; 5 cases sunhats (Indian), C. Macdonald and Co; 573 cwts myrabollams, P. Mathooradas and Co; 14 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 800 cwts wax, B. A. Pitamberdas.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—12 cwts chutney, Treacher and Co; 13 bales hides, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co; 12 cwts animal hair, J. M. Rahimtoola; 40 bales hides and skins, W. and A. Grahams and Co; 76 bales hides, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Gulestan s—1,350 cwts crushed myrabollams, P. Mathuradas and Co; 75 linsaed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Clan MacNeil s—2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Pruth s—55 bales cotton, K. Visram and Co; 69 cwts yellow colour, R Jeewandas and Co; 200 bales cotton Goddum and Co; 939 cwts groundnuts, J. Fachiri; 10,000 cwts rapeseed, 360 cwts teelseed, 480 cwts mowrasseed, Ralli Bros; 715 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR PORTSAID.

Kurrachi s—16,900 cwts rapeseed. Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Vorwaerts s—682 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 150 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co; 1,320 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 474 bales twist, the M B Kaisha; 195 cwts kismis, D Passoo and Co; 63 cwts kismis R Morarji.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Vorwaerts s—200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 250 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 1,200 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 150 bales twist, S N Baldeo.

FOR KOBE.

Vorwaerts s—500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 700 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 500 bales cotton, A Blaschcek and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Vorwaerts s—1,700 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

BANK OF BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 4.

The Bank of Bengal rate remains unchanged at four per cent.

The netprofits of the Bank of Bengal for the past half-year, including the amount brought forward from the previous half-year, amount to Rs. 22,98,443-9-11 which have been disposed of as follows:—In payment of a dividend and Bonus to shareholders at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum Rs. 14,00,000; Transferred to Reserved Fund Rs. 3,00,000; Pension Fund Rs. 50,000; Carried forward to next half-year Rs. 5,48,443-9-11. Total Rs. 22,98,443-9-11.

HOME REMITTANCES

The Treasury, Calcutta, 1st July.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1912-13	... ...	£ 15,500,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1912 to 29th June, 1912, by Council Bills	...	£ 5,101,417
Balance to be remitted from 30th June 1912, to 31st March, 1913	...	£ 10,398,583

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

TALEYARKHAN.—July 4, at Ashmore House, Peddar Road, Zenobia, the dearly loved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rustom P. Jehangir and grand daughter of Mr. Pestanji Jehangir Taleyarkhan, C. I. E., aged 4.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

English mail steamer due at 6 a. m.
Criminal Sessions, High Court, 11-30 a.m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "In your work distinguish between hurry and despatch: hurry is the mark of the weak mind, despatch of a strong one."

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Salsettee" leaves Bombay harbour to-morrow.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbalpur)	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-5	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-30	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Gazerat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	19-52

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel F. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the string band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day.

STRING BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the string band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March .....Berliner Luft.....Lincke
Overture.....Foxt and Peasant .....Suppa
Grand Selecton Reminiscences of Verdi...Arr Godfrey
Valse .....Monduacht auf der Alster..Fetras
Characte Piece..The Coon's Patrol .....Lotter
Selection.....The Chocolate Soldier.....Straus
Galop .....Vienna to Paris .....J N Kral

MEHER CHARITY DISPENSARY, MAZAGON.—The total number of patients treated last month was 2,289, the daily average being 76 ; new admissions 561. Parsees, 319 ; Hindus, 1,430 ; Mahomedans, 346; Christians, 194. 23 children were vaccinated last month.

LOST PROPERTY.—The following articles await claimants at the Central Police Office:—Dogs, clothing, rolled gold bracelet, keys, umbrellas, cane stool, copper bangles, child's silver anklet, currency note, sari, sticks, labour cart buckle, straw hat, brass lotas, and an overcoat.

HYGIENE AND FIRST AID CLASSES.—Under the auspices of the Social Service League a Hygiene class will be opened on the 7th instant in the premises of the Municipal School, Kelawadi, Girgaum, at 3-30 (S.T.) p.m. Dr. V. S. Sastgiri will conduct the class every Sunday (for about three months). Also a First Aid class for ladies will be held at the Chandaramji girls' high school, Kandewadi, Girgaum, every Saturday between 3 and 4 (S.T.) p.m. from the 6th instant, till the course is completed. Dr. Kashibai Nawrange, B.A., L.M. & S., will conduct the class and instruction will be imparted in Marathi. Students at both these classes will be admitted free.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Mortality and Plague Figures in Bombay.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 3rd July to 6 a.m. on the 4th July :—

	Attacks	Total Deaths.
Plague	5	2 :
Total mortality for the day from all causes		105
Same date last year.....		82
Small-pox	5	3

CHOLERA RETURNS.

Cholera returns up to 6 a. m. yesterday were as follows :—

Sections.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Middle and Lower Colabs.	1	0
Chuckla	2	0
Umarkhadi	2	3
Dongri	4	0
Bhuleshwar	2	1
Kumbharwada	0	1
Girgaum	2	0
Walkeshwar	1	1
Taswadi	2	2
Second Nagpads	1	1
Byculla	1	1
Sewri	1	1
Sion	1	1
Total ...	20	12

THE WEEK'S MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 29th June was 834, giving a death-rate of 44·27 per annum per thousand as against 24·31 the corresponding period of last year, and 28·12 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 58 died from fevers; 23, plague; 15, small-pox; 0, measles ; 140, cholera; 2, leprosy; 52, phthisis; 56, diseases of the nervous system; 185, affections of the respiratory organs; 45, diarrhœa, 21, dysentery; 25, still-born; 97, old age and debility; 10, accident and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 3 ; Brahmin, 9 ; Lingaet, 3 ; Bhattia, 3 ; Hindu of other caste, 194 ; Hindu low caste, 53 ; Musalman, 77 ; Parsee, 16 ; Jew, 5 ; Native Christian, 14 ; Eurasian, 1 ; European, 13 ; Negro-African, 0; Buddhist, 0; other and unknown castes, 0. The total number of births was 391 as against 397 for the corresponding period of last year and 356 the average over the past five years.

The mortality from plague in India during the week ended on the 29th of June was only 317 seizures and 351 deaths of which the Bombay Presidency recorded 48 deaths ; Bengal 9 ; Behar and Orissa 30; the United Provinces 20; the Punjab 56, and Burmah 67. Seventeen deaths were reported from Mysore.

SATISFACTION goes with each bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the most popular Fever Cure of the day. Nothing equals its efficacy as a cure for Malaria. It has an excellent tonic effect on the system and in no way it depresses the heart like other Fever Cures. A trial is sure to convince the most prejudiced. Of all chemists. —MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

Season Begins with Handicap Sweep.

AN IMPROVED COURSE.

THE Royal Bombay Golf Club started their season yesterday morning with a handicap sweepstake for seniors and juniors. There were 19 entries for the former and 21 for the latter competition. The links were found to be in excellent condition having considerably improved since the advent of the monsoon. There is a considerable number of new players this year, about whose form very little is known, and it was with a view to revising handicaps that this competition was held. The conditions were by medal play under handicap. The course has been lengthened lately, two new holes on the Oval being substituted for the fourth and fifth holes on the old course. The greens for these holes have been newly-constructed and are not quite all that could be desired at present. They are, however, improving and when they are as good as the other greens the new holes will be a great improvement of the courses.

In the senior competition played yesterday Abercrombie and Busch tied for first place with net scores of 41. Abercrombie, who is a plus one player, started with five each to the first three holes and did not improve his prospects of winning with a 6 to the fourth hole, but with four 4's and a three for the last five holes he completed the course in 40. Busch, who is minus 2, started steadily with two 5's, but took seven to the third and a six to the fourth. He had a nice two at the eighth hole and was round in 43. Roberts and Gittins, both plus one handicaps returned net scores of 42. The latter was playing a good game,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Singu, 1,912 tons, Captain S Taylor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon 22nd June, with a cargo of 935, 472 I G Kerosine Oil, and 147 and 75 I. G. Petroleum. She will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

The Rubattino Line steamer Sicilia, 3,181 tons, Captain N. Magangini, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa via Aden, with a general cargo, and passengers.

The steamer Nairu, 2,374 tons, Captain E Larsen, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The steamer Ocean, 2,459 tons, Captain T. L. Christiansen, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday the 3rd July 1912, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr Vines ....R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hordern ....R I M
R I M S Fatimarua ..Comdr Taylor ....Survey Boat
R I M S Minto .....Com'r De Burgh..... .....S S Str
R I M S Investigator...Lieut Turbett ....R I M Survey

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—July 4.

Alcanda .....2895 Smith...W & A Graham & Co
Ashburton.....2833 Mathews...J Mackintosh & Co
Bahadur .....2936 Peck ..... T M & Co
Belle of France.....2469 Cargill ....A Yule & Co
Kasam .....505 King..... .....M M & Co
Lindenfels.....3525 Mullens .....W & A G & Co
Masunda .....3178 Burne..... .....W & A G & Co
Nairn .....3627 Lassen.....Killick Nixon & Co
Ocean .....2460 Christiansen .....T M & Co
Pundua.....2126 McClelland..... .....M M & Co
Saifi .....565 Morin..... .....Arak S N Co
Shah Jehan .....2635 McBean.....Shah S N Co
Shirley.....2192 Stoose..... .....T M & Co
Scalda .....3438 Johnson..... .....M M & Co
Singu .....1912 Taylor.....S Wallace & Co
Qurimba.....4937 Smith ....M M & Co
Umta.....3192 Wilson..... .....M M & Co
Upada .....3382 Hodgson..... .....M M & Co
Viruwa.....2176 Tipper ....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Salsette	2391	Lewellin	Aden	6-7	P & O
B Montibello	2770	Croft	Karachi		J F & Co
C&E Pruth	2887	Evans	Hamburg	7-7	W & A G & Co
D&E Clan Aloine	2285	Shotland			J Finlay & Co
F Clan McNeil	2594	Higgins	Grafton	6-7	J Finlay & Co
G Mahamadi	1251	Watt	Aden	13-7	B & P S N Co
H Islami	1604	Newby	Jeddah	11-7	Bo&P S N Co
K Frank Coverdale	2498	Storm	Port Said	10-7	Ralli Bros
N Harpagus	3672	Johnson		6-7	R A Willis
O Bedrie	1633	Fis.er	Arabs Steamers & Co		
P Maryada Short	2335	Caldecott	Dunkirk	6-7	R A Willis
Q Rahmani	1972	Greves	Jeddah	13-7	Bo & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Circassia.....4315 Osborne.....Liverpool...6-7... W & A Graham & Co
5 Rugbean...2650 Brown...Hamburg...6-7...RalliBros
6 Gramsbergen...3157 Goat ..6-7 .....T Morrison& Co
8 Gulistan.....2848 Watt .....5-7... .....M M & Co
12&13 Caledonia...3430 Snow..... .....P & O Co
14 Lhasa .....950 Manley.....K'chee ..5-7...M M & Co
15 Karrachee.....2323 Cattral.....6-7....Ralli Bros

H W P D

Kaveri .....553 Mahomed ....Bo S N Co
30 ton crane
Dredger Octopus ...631 Strong...Repairing ..B P Trust
M W D D
Konig .....3176 Ho'de..... .....A Strandes & Co
Offside D&E
Purnea.....2127 Williams ....M M & Co
Offside K
Nawab .....2541 Koss..... ..Calcutta...A M Jeewanjee

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
4	Singu	Taylor	Rangoon, June 22
	Sicilia	Maganzini	Genoa, June 17

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
4	Kola	Elton	Basreh
	Chanda	Tice	Antwerp
	Hayden	Allen	Port Said
	Sydney	Gary	Marseilles
	B I M S Dalhousie	Sinclair	Aden
	Ocean	Christiansen	Calcutta
	Nairu	Larsen	Calcutta
	Aroscastle	Wainwaring	Philadelphia

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Montebello for Hull etc.
" Purnea for Durban etc.
" Malda for Persian Gulf etc.
" Vorwaerts for China etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Monbassa left London afternoon 2nd. The same Co.'s steamer Arabistan left Portsaid evening 3rd.

The Ellerman Line s.s. City of York passed Port Said outward bound on the 3rd instant and is due to arrive here at 9 a. m. on the 13th instant.

The P. & O. steamer Baroda is expected to arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. on Sunday the 7th instant.

The Societa' Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi Co.'s steamer Sardegna from Bombay arrived at Naples on the 4th instant.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	h m	ft. in.	h m	ft. in.
July 5	m 2 23	24 10	m 8 1	18 2
	2 54 a	27 0	9 16 a	19 3
6	m 3 6	24 8	m 8 38	18 11
	3 27 a	26 7	9 57 a	19 1
7	m 3 56	24 5	m 9 25	19 8
	4 5 a	26 2	10 46 a	18 10
8	m 4 57 a	24 5	m 10 27	20 0
	4 50 a	25 10	11 46 a	18 4
9	m 6 14	24 8	m 11 49	21 0
	5 45 a	25 6		
10	m 7 32	25 3	m 0 44	17 7
	6 50 a	25 5	1 14 a	21 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

July	5 (Friday)	"	6h 6m	"	7h 20m
"	6 (Saturday)	"	6h 7m	"	7h 20m
"	7 (Sunday)	"	6h 7m	"	7h 20m
"	8 Monday	"	6h 7m	"	7h 20m
"	9 (Tuesday)	"	6h 8m	"	7h 20m
"	10 (Wednesday)	"	6h 8m	"	7h 20m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, June 29th, 7h, 3-8m, p.m. Last Quarter, July 7th, 10h. 16-3m. p.m. New Moon, 14th, 5h. 43-2m, p.m. First Quarter, 21st, 10h, 48-4m. a.m.

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Benach's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums and destroying germs purifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free, from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

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MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camalia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Colaba and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & CO. Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Hummum Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Friday, 5th July, 1912.

THE TRADE OF BOMBAY.

THE review of the sea-borne trade of Bombay for the year 1911-12 contains, as usual, many features of interest, although from some points of view it could have been more satisfactory. The total value of our trade in the period reached the unprecedented figure of nearly 206 crores of rupees representing an advance on the previous year of nearly eight per cent. This expansion, however, fell below that of the previous year by three per cent., the decline being due to two causes, a set-back in the coasting trade and in Government transactions, the latter of which contracted by 48 per cent. During the year dealt with the increased importations of gold and silver, and the increased shipments of British dollars to Hongkong, were the main factors in the expansion of the foreign trade which makes up 80 per cent. of the total. Imports of merchandise show an increase, but this advance is practically accounted for by abnormally large arrivals of American cotton and an increase in the imports of manufactured articles. Moreover, as a set-off against this advance exports of Indian produce have fallen back and the yarn trade with China has been seriously affected by the disturbances in that country. It is pointed out, in regard to the imports of merchandize, that the position of Bombay—with 49 and one-third crores—does not compare favourably with that of Calcutta where this branch of foreign trade has, with increased importations of metals, oils, cotton and woollen goods, expanded by seven per cent. to 52 crores. But notwithstanding this, the very large imports of treasure have helped to place the value of the total of the foreign trade of Bombay above that of Calcutta. But Bombay also suffers, in comparison, in regard to the foreign export trade. From this port the export of Indian produce has declined, whereas in Calcutta, with the assistance of increased activity in tea, grain, hides and skins, seeds and jute, it has increased. A satisfactory increase, however, in re-exports, and in the shipment of silver coin, has neutralised the decline in exported products, so that the figures close with an increase of six per cent. to 72 crores as against a corresponding total of 85 crores for the port of Calcutta. Coming back to the imports of merchandize, certain unsatisfactory features are noticed. For example, the net increase in this branch is reported at 199 lakhs, but towards this raw cotton contributes no less than 178 lakhs. Only three of the seven main groups into which the trade is divided show advances. Articles of food and drink, including sugar, living animals, and, perhaps, most important of all, metals and manufactures of metals, have all declined. Metals alone have gone back by 76 lakhs, and machinery and mill-work by 10 lakhs. The United Kingdom sent us 56 per cent. of our merchandize, a small advance on the percentage of the previous year; but in regard to metals, railway plant, machinery and mill-work, Great Britain shows some falling off. She has more than maintained her position, however, in respect of cotton manufactures and still contributes 90 per cent. of that trade.

The significance of the statistics as to the exports of foreign merchandise, we are told, lies in the indication which they afford of the position of Bombay as a centre of distribution of foreign manufactures to Persia, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey and East Africa; and the revival of this branch of the trade in the last three years, after a period of depression caused by the establishment of direct lines of communication to ports formerly supplied from Bombay, is satisfactory. The increase recorded in this branch of the trade of the Port is 30 lakhs, but the advance was largely affected by the diversion of cargoes of sugar to England and allowance must be made for this factor in the expansion, for it is unusual and is not likely to recur. Re-exports to Persia, Arabia, Aden and East Africa, however, show satisfactory advances, but the trade with Asiatic Turkey was, and is being, affected by the Turko-Italian war. Cotton manufactures, which figure prominently in this trade, show a considerable advance and re-exports of provisions, apparel, sugar, silk and woollen piece-goods have improved. The value to India of the opium trade is exemplified in the review, the total for the year reaching the extraordinary figures of 637 lakhs. There was a large increase in the number of chests shipped, but the tremendous rise in the export values was really due to the steady enhancement in the prices realized for the drug, and it is particularly noted that this increase in value is an important factor in the year's statistics of the trade of the Port, and that it is essential that the qualifications to which this increase is subject should not be overlooked.

The decline in foreign exports of cotton amounted to 18 per cent., representing over a quarter of million of bales, and when we read in the review that this is partly due to the fact that "abundant and cheap American supplies were made available to the continent, which usually draws on India, for a large quantity of the raw material it requires" we are reminded of Sir Edward Grey's reply to the deputation of the International Cotton-growing Committee who sought, recently, to have the cultivators along the Indian irrigation canals compelled to grow more of the staple. A slight improvement was noted in the export of yarn, but the heavy drop in business with China and Turkey-in-Asia was the outstanding feature in this branch of the trade. Turkey-in-Asia, which, formerly, was the largest consumer of Indian cloths, also reduced its purchases in this respect with the result that Aden now stands first among the buyers of the products of Indian looms. We have had more satisfactory years on smaller aggregates, but, generally speaking, we think we may claim that we have "kept the flag flying" so to speak. The circumstances of the world's trade were not of the most favourable character in the year under review; and, naturally enough, India, like all other countries, came under their influence. With war in the East and the West, and in countries in which we have hitherto found considerable markets, it could scarcely be expected that we could keep the rate of expansion up to that of the more favourable years that preceded the twelve-months under notice. The review once more bears ample evidence of careful compilation, and is a very sound and practical epitome of the year's transactions.

INDIA AND WIRELESS CONFERENCE. During mail week the official record of proceedings of the Wireless Telegraphy Conference—or the Radio-telegraphic Conference as its official designation runs—was published and it disclosed the important decision that at the next conference India, as well as the self-governing Dominions, will be directly represented. This is a course, which has been obviously demanded by the great development of wireless telegraphy, which has taken place throughout the Empire. In India, we have already passed the stage when wireless telegraphy is used only for communication over the sea. For a long time we have had stations at the principal ports, by which communication has been had with in-coming and out-going passenger ships and warships, and soon there will be opened four new stations at Bombay, Nagpur, Karachi and Lahore for overland communication with those already in existence at Delhi, Simla, Calcutta and Allahabad, thus making in all eight big stations in India. Soon in Bombay, we shall have via Butcher Island communication by wireless, which will to some extent replace the ordinary telegraphic service and will accomplish a great saving of time on messages of the first urgency. Similar development has been going on throughout the Empire. At future conferences not only are all the British dependencies to have votes, but in the arranging of any international agreements the colonial possessions of France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Portugal and Japan will take part. Amongst the self-governing dominions that, where the greatest progress is being made is Australia, where the Commonwealth Government has decided that it will not wait three or four years for big power stations, but as is being done in India, will establish smaller ones at once in the interests of shipping and commerce generally. An excellent example of what can already be done by wireless telegraphy was given at Sydney not long ago, when working at night, the new station there reached every known official station within a radius of 2,000 miles, and although only one-twentieth of the power was used the messages were reported as having been "received very strongly."

CONDITIONS IN THE PRESIDENCY. ALTHOUGH rain has fallen within the last ten days in most parts of the presidency it has only served to provide enough fodder for a short time and to enable cultivators to get seed into the ground. Conditions are better than before the rain came, but not largely so. Thar and Parkar report rainfall partial but insufficient, fodder inadequate and agricultural stock deteriorating. Ahmedabad has commenced sowing kharif crops, but its agricultural cattle are in poor condition and "more rain wanted" sums up the situation. From the Panch Mahals we hear that rainfall has been fairly sufficient and general but more is badly needed. Kaira, whose agricultural stock is deteriorating, needs more rain throughout the district. Rainfall has been sufficient for sowing purposes in Broach and the general condition of cultivators is described as fair to good; while in Surat more rain is wanted for the rice-lands. Otherwise irrigated crops are in good condition. Ratnagiri seems well satisfied with the outlook, so too Kanara and East Khandeish but in a smaller degree. Ahmednagar reports rainfall general but insufficient—not even enough for sowing purposes. More is wanted in the Poona district while in Sholapur a further downpour is urgently needed, as even the fodder-supply is running short. Similar conditions prevail in the Belgaum district, Dharwar, and the Southern Maratha country. Sowing has been begun in Kathiawar where both grass and grain are being imported. Seventeen cattle kitchens are maintained there and distress continues. Scarcity is severely felt in the Deesa mahal under Palanpur State. We do not suppose next week's returns will even be so satisfactory as this, for since the last were issued there has been almost general drought.

PRESIDENCY ELECTION. MR. BRYAN has always been an optimist, except where the hope of human regeneration is concerned; and many people will be inclined to pay little attention to his forecast of the result of the election of President on that account. But there is this to be said for his view that Mr. Wilson will secure a majority of 2,000,000 votes, that the Republican party is faced with the greatest split since the Union, and that both President Taft and Mr. Roosevelt can command large support. Indeed, the position to-day still leaves us with the question we asked a fortnight ago: "Will the personal conflict between these leading representatives of the Republicans let the Democrat in?" This is a question which we, of course, dare not answer. The election is still some months distant and many changes probably will take place before the final stage is reached. But what does suggest itself at the moment is that the election will be fought out on intensely bitter lines, and that personal considerations will overwhelm political views. We confess we should have liked to see Mr. Bryan once more standing for the Democratic ticket—he has been nominated three times—if only because of the guarantee we have that he is clean-handed. Moreover, he is the most picturesque figure in the political life of the United States, and has also during the past twenty years been closely in touch with the British people. Our friends know him in the Homeland and we know him in India; and though in some quarters his extreme views on the silver question do not command sympathy, there can be no doubt regarding his great popularity.

POLITICAL LITIGATION IN INDIA. IT is with a sense of relief we hear that all that is now left to be done in the Midnapore case is to deliver judgment, and we hope when it has been delivered we shall have done once and for all with the political *cause celebre* in India. Since 1905, when the political movement burst out in a sinister light, in Bengal the courts have had to give up much time to the trial of political cases and the appeals arising therefrom. The great Alipore conspiracy case lasted for many months, the Mymensingh search case, recently disposed of by the Privy Council, was also protracted, and the Midnapur damage suit, in which we still wait for the appellate judgment, ran its sombre course for 236 days. Unfortunately, all these cases have involved the expenditure of large sums of public money. The costs in the Alipore conspiracy case ran into many lakhs; and as the servants of Government have a right to expect to be defended at the public expense when their official acts are called in question, the bills in the Mymensingh and Midnapur cases will also rank as charges on the public funds. But these are only three cases. There have been scores of others, and it will not be an extravagant estimate if we say that in the last six years political trials have cost the various provincial Governments a King's ransom. Fortunately, we appear to have come to an end of this litigation, vexatious to all law-abiding people, and disastrous—though in certain cases supremely necessary—to the best interests of the country. There may be one or two small matters still outstanding, but the outlook is quieter and, consequently, brighter.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Egypt," with the outward mails of the 28th ultimo, passed Suez at midnight on Wednesday.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer "Dalhousie," Commander C. G. Sinclair, R.I.M., sailed yesterday for Aden.

A MOVEMENT is on foot at Karachi to raise a memorial to the late Mrs. Lawrence. It is to take the form of some charitable institution.

MR. GEORGE CARMICHAEL, I. C. S., has been nominated by H. E. the Governor of Bombay to be an Additional Member of the Legislative Council in place of the Hon. Mr. W. H. Lucas, I. C. S., whose resignation has been accepted.

THE European Educational Conference will meet at Simla on the 22nd instant and last for a week. The revised agenda is under circulation. Sir Harcourt Butler will preside. Among the representatives of the various Imperial departments Mr. Sharp will be present, Mr. W. H. Wood will represent the Railway, and a military officer will attend on behalf of the Army department.

DR. NADIRSHAW H. E. Sukhia recently, in a letter to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, on behalf of his community, submitted that the Zoroastrian members of the Legislative Council were inadequate in consideration of the numerical strength of the community. His Excellency replied, through his Private Secretary, that while the letter would receive due attention, it is by no means certain that it will be possible to allot as many seats as at present to the Parsi community when new nominations are being made to the Legislative Council.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

THEIR MAJESTIES.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The King and Queen attended morning service at St. Paul's Cathedral on Hospital Sunday. Their Majesties went as ordinary worshipers, and this is believed to be the first time that a King of England has so attended St. Paul's. There was no ceremony, no alteration in the service. Even the Lord Mayor was not present, for he attended Divine service elsewhere. There was no hint of royal or civic state; the National Anthem was not sung. The King, with the Queen and Princess Mary, went to church like thousands of his people to pray for the welfare of the hospitals and to assist in their maintenance. A great congregation joined in singing the "hospital" hymn—"Thou to Whom the sick and dying," Dr. Inge, Dean of St. Paul's, preached a short sermon, enforcing the lesson of the parable of the Good Samaritan. He urged everybody to give all he could afford to the London hospitals—they are among the few charities that can be supported without the slightest mistake. No more devoted work was done by anybody than by the doctors and nurses.

THE KING'S REVIEW OF VETERANS.

Thirty thousand officers and men of the London Division of the National Reserve were reviewed by the King in Hyde Park on Saturday afternoon, in the presence of at least 100,000 spectators. The King rode from Buckingham Palace to the Achilles statue. His mount was a trim bay charger. Lord Roberts was on a big prancing horse which is seemed to control with a touch of his little finger. In a royal carriage the Queen and Princess Mary followed the King and his staff as they rode along the ranks of the veterans. Her Majesty and the Princess were heartily cheered by the men, who for the time being threw military habit to the winds, clapped their hands, and shouted. A selected company from each brigade afterwards marched past the King at the saluting base where a group of Indian officers stood beside the Royal Standard. The marching to the tune of "The Boys of the Old Brigade," played by the Fire Brigade Band, was perfect. It was touching to see a limping old officer who walked with a stick, remove the stick to his left hand as he approached the Standard, and pass the King at a rigid salute. There was a piper in a kilt; there was a veteran in the shako and swallow-tailed tunic of half a century ago; there were petty officers of the Navy in their old uniforms; there were two or three men in the dress of the old yeomanry regiments; and there were cloth-capped labourers from the East End. But older than any of the Reserve were the veterans of the Crimea and the Mutiny—some frail, most of them grey-bearded, but all a living embodiment of the spirit of the British Army. The King, during his ride, past stopped to address a few kindly words to them, telling them how pleased he was to see them on parade. They gave him an emphatic cheer, and then the multitude of people cheered them as they marched away home. Two had to use crutches. One had only one leg. But he, like the rest, is ready to do his duty in some capacity should England ever want him. As they hobbled away they met a group of Boy Scouts. The boys raised their staves and cried their shrill hurrahs for the soldiers of old.

THE GREAT BALL.

The Royal Albert Hall was the scene of the greatest ball of the season, the Dance of a Hundred Years Ago. The whole of London society was present. The splendour of the costumes and the loveliness of the setting have never been surpassed at any spectacle in London within living memory. The ball was under the special patronage of the King and Queen, and was organised in aid of that deserving institution, the Soldiers and Sailors' Help Society. Princess Christian, the president of the society, suggested the ball. Members of all the most famous families in England appeared in the guise of their ancestors of a century ago. A series of brilliant quadrilles represented the Court, the Society, the Government, the Navy, the Army, and the Clubs of 1812. The Duchess of Richmond's famous dance before the Battle of Waterloo was danced again, and the glories of India in the days of Nabobs lived once more. The ladies of the peerage brought to life the pictures of their stately predecessors, and the fashions, the uniforms, the jewels, and the beauties of 1812 glowed once more in a stage-setting representing the lawn before the Brighton Pavilion in the palmiest days of the Regency. A ball like the triumphantly successful "A Hundred Years Ago," which attracted some 4,000 revellers to the Albert Hall last night, would have been all but impossible even five years ago. But the spirit of the Dance has conquered the land: dancing has become a real art of personal expression. The year 1812 was a year of memorable military events—one need only recall Napolean's Russian campaign, the Peninsular War, the struggle between Russia and Turkey, which in that year was terminated by the Peace of Bucharest. It is scarcely surprising that the "Hundred Years Ago" ball should reflect much of the martial spirit of that stirring period. People began to arrive at the ball shortly after ten o'clock and even at that early hour very beautiful costumes were to be seen. At eleven o'clock the royal party arrived, including Princess Christian, her two daughters, and Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein; Prince Arthur of Connaught, Princess Henry of Battenberg, and one of her sons; Princess Louis of Battenberg and Princess Louise of Battenburg, and Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck. The Princess and her guests were received by Lord Cheylesmore, Admiral Sir Albert Markham, General Moncrieff, and other members of the Ball Committee, and they were at once conducted to the King's box, which his Majesty had lent for the occasion. About £5,000 was realized, which I have heard remarked upon, as a very small amount after so great and successful an enterprise.

BRITISH SILK EXHIBITION.

Those who have, like the "fayre yonge wif," of the "carpentere," and appreciative mind for beautiful raiment will find intense satisfaction in the exhibition of British silk now being held at Prince's Skating Club at Knightsbridge. It is a very festival of silk held with much decorum, and the exquisite fabrics are shown with all due regard to their beauty and value. It would be difficult to persuade me that the arts and crafts owe more to anyone than they do to the inventor of the processes of reeling and weaving silk—a woman fittingly, one Li-Ling-Chi, the wife of the Emperor Hoang-ti, who about 2,700 B.C. persuaded her husband to make plantations of the mulberry tree. The Celestials have for many ages recorded Divine honours to Hoang-ti and his wife, the latter being venerated as a star in the sign Scorpio. Outside China silk was produced first in Hindustan and brought to the shores of the Levant after the conquests of Alexander, and the first manufacture of silk in Europe was in the island of Kos. The Sericæ vestes of the Romans were at first restricted by law to the use of ladies, and the fashion brought about much scandal in the minds of the more decorous Romans, who probably thought the garments too attenuated! In later years there was more domestic trouble through silk, for Aurelian refused his Empress a silk dress because of the great expense. But he was evidently spurred on by the lady's desire for silk, for later it became more plentiful, for a silk awning was used to cover the Arena during the public spectacles. With the exception of Queen Bess, whose only special encouragement of the silk industry during her reign seems to have been shown by her approval of black silk hose, all our Kings and Queens have taken great interest in the manufacture of the fabric, and our own Queen Mary proved the living royal interest when she visited the exhibition the other day. The Queen was educated in her love of silk by her mother, the Duchess of Teck, who in 1891 opened an exhibition of British silk held by Liberty and Co. A still earlier exhibition held by Liberty in 1888 was the first organised effort to stimulate public interest in the revival of a valuable home industry in which Queen Victoria took a great personal interest. Liberty's have reprinted their handbook, "Sericulture," first published in 1891, and it forms a very concise and interesting story of silken fabrics. The present exhibition is the third held under the auspices of the Silk Association of Great Britain and Ireland, and is held to commemorate the association's twenty-fifth year of existence. It will dubtless do much to stimulate the industry and to keep alive the traditions of a great material which in its purest guise was once too precious for an Emperor to buy. The craze for cheapness has flooded our shops with foreign silks, adulterated and overloaded to a shameful degree, and not to be thought of in comparison with the best British silks, which are probably still the best in the world.

WOMAN.

What is the most attractive age in women? In England, despite all manufactured statements to the contrary, the young girl is still the ideal. In no country, for instance, is youth in actresses considered so essential. The middle-aged actress, however charming and clever she may be, excites this comment in the pit (and I dare say in the stalls, too, but the pit is my milieu); "Very good, isn't she; But too old." Too old! There you have it straight. The English like their women young. Jokes at the expense of the elderly woman are one of the stand-bys of the English humorist. "A bit passe" is the most crushing thing that can be said of any woman. But, according to the best "chronology," Helen was forty-seven when she married Menelaus, fifty when she eloped with Paris, and sixty when she recaptivated Menelaus and induced him to take her back. It is a good idea of; the Chicago police to engage a squad of women to help them in suppressing "illegal" hatpins—that is, hatpins which protrude more than half an inch from women's hats. The efforts of a similar squad in New York to suppress spitting in public have been far more successful than the ordinary police intervention. I should like to see an illegal hatpin squad at work in England. The other night at Earl's Court the exhilarating pastime of sliding on a cocoanut mat down a steep and winding wooden incline into a slippery wooden bowl was rendered horribly dangerous by the fact that several ladies participating in its rough-and-tumble delights wore hatpins protruding at least two inches. One woman displaying such an ornamental weapon repeatedly tobogganed into the bowl with a young child in her arms, apparently ignorant that she was threatening the eyesight of the child each time.

TRAITS OF WOMANKIND.

A philosopher has been at work, and has evolved the following:—A woman walking on a city footway will generally choose the inside. She does so partly in order to look at the shop windows, but chiefly on account of the slope of the pavement, which is less on the inside. In trams and omnibuses women mostly sit near the door. At the far end you will, as a rule, see a majority of men. When a woman is crossing a street with much traffic she runs, in nine cases out of ten, and the older she is the more is she inclined to run. A woman holds a closed umbrella by the middle, and usually clasps it to her body. No one ever saw a man carrying it in this way. A woman usually raises a cup or a glass or a fork to her lips correctly—that is, with her elbow close to her body.

MODERN "NECESSITIES."

Few people realise how many everyday things, which we call necessities, our grandfathers had to do without. How should we get on without matches, for instance? It would be terrible to be deprived of them. Yet the match as we know it only came into vogue in 1834, although the celebrated German chemist Krafft produced a kind of phosphorus match as long ago as 1677. Until the beginning of Queen Victoria's reign flint and steel was the prevailing method of striking a light. Umbrellas, too, did not come into vogue until the early part of last century. They were invented at the beginning of the eighteenth century, it is true, but Jonas Hanway, the Quaker (born 1712), proved how little London was accustomed to them, for when he walked through the streets carrying one above his head he was hooted at and pelted with mud. The oil lamp has had quite a short career. The wick-and-wheel device was only patented in 1800, and the next century found the lamp fast fading into the past. Biscuits are among our youngest "necessities." Until 1841 the only kind known was the "hard tack" served to sailors—not at all the kind of thing you would like with your afternoon tea.

NEW INDIAN LOAN.

His Excellency the Honourable the Governor General in Council has resolved to borrow three hundred lakhs of rupees for the public service in the following manner:

Promissory notes will be issued for the said amount in the form annexed to this Notification, being the form of the notes of the "three-and-a-half per cent. loan of 1,900-01, of which loan the notes to be now issued will form a part. All the conditions which apply to notes of the three-and-a-half per cent. loan of 1900-01 will apply to the notes to be now issued. The interest on the notes of that loan is payable half-yearly on the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December.

Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Rs. 3,00,00,000 will be received by the Comptroller General from this date to noon, Standard Time, of Friday, the 19th of July 1912. Tenders must be for sums of 100 rupees or multiples of that sum.

The rate at which a tender is made must not contain a fraction of an anna: if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

TSAR-KAISER MEETING.

SPECULATION IN GERMAN PRESS.

The Relations between Russia and Germany.

THE RUSSIAN ATTITUDE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The Tsar and his family have arrived at Baltic Port.

LONDON, JULY 4.

The Kaiser has arrived at Baltic Port.

The meeting of the Emperors and its possible results are the subject of much speculation in Germany. The *Koelnische Zeitung* dismisses the suggestion that proposals will be made on the German side to end the Turco-Italian war and emphatically rejects the idea that Germany will attempt to thrust a wedge into the triple entente. "Germany," it says, "only expects confirmation of the confidential relations between Russia and Germany, the foundations of which were laid at the Potsdam meeting."

The Russian Press is lukewarm. It is of opinion that there is no reason to anticipate that Britain and France will be disappointed at the result of the meeting.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

First Clause Passes through Committee Stage.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The first clause of the Home Rule Bill was to-day adopted by 316 votes to 224, after the closure had been applied.

The closure was moved by Mr. Asquith and led to vigorous protests.

There was a heated scene between Mr. Whitley, the Chairman, and Captain Craig, and it was only on the intervention of Mr. Bonar Law that the latter could be induced to resume his seat.

EMPIRE'S UNIVERSITIES.

Discussion on Education in India.

LONDON, JULY 4.

Earl Curzon and Mr. Balfour addressed the Congress of Universities of the Empire yesterday, Mr. Belfour, inaugurating a discussion on the problem of the Universities in the East, in relation to moral ideals.

Sir Frederick Lugard read a paper which he concluded: "Those teaching Orientals should adapt their methods to the requirements of the East, instead of attempting to foist the Western system on the East."

Sir Theodore Morison said secular education in India had been a splendid success.

Rev. Dr. Ewing, (Lahore), Sir Thomas Raleigh, the Hon. Dr. Deva Persad Sarvadhikary, (Calcutta), and the Rev. Dr. Russell, (Madras); also took part in the discussion.

REVOLT IN ALBANIA.

Turkish Troops Refuse to Obey Orders.

LONDON, JULY 4.

A *Times'* message from Salonika states that the troops sent to suppress the military revolt in Monastir are encamped outside the town. It is stated that they have resolved not to fire on their comrades.

Eight more battalions are *en route* from the Dardanelles.

ABYSSINIAN PROGRESS.

Erection of Ammunition and Arms Factory.

ADDIS ABEBA, JULY 4.

The Abyssinian Government is completing the erection of a cartridge factory. The machinery has been purchased in Germany, and is capable of manufacturing annually ten million Mauser, Lee-Metford and other cartridges, also of repairing twenty thousand rifles.

AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

Mr. Bryan Forecasts Great Democratic Victory.

NEW YORK, JULY 3.

Mr. Bryan predicts that Mr. Wilson will be elected President by a majority of two million votes.

Mr. Roosevelt has issued a statement that the Baltimore Convention results have not affected his party as both that and the Chicago Conventions were ruled by "bosses" of the same type.

"TITANIC" ENQUIRY.

Lord Mersey Promises an Early Judgment.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The "Titanic" enquiry closed to-day after exhaustive speeches by counsel for all the parties.

Lord Mersey promised judgment as early as possible.

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

MONTREAL, JULY 4.

The Duke of Connaught has gone to Quebec. The Duchess has completely recovered.

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT.

MELBOURNE, JULY 3.

Sir J. M. Fuller, Governor of Victoria, opening the State Parliament to-day, announced that the Conference of State Premiers had agreed to surrender to the Commonwealth Parliament specific powers to control monopolies, and to regulate industrial disputes.

JAPANESE RICE RING.

Strong Effect on Prices in India.

HAS THE CORNER ENDED?

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

TOKYO, JULY 4.

On the re-opening of the rice exchanges, the "bulls" forced up quotations to 26·60 yen. Subsequently, prices broke to 22·34 yen. Provincial sales had a further downward tendency, as the result of heavy imports from Rangoon and good crop prospects.

Farmers are unloading freely and it is believed that the rice "corner" has ended.

During the past two months, writes a Calcutta contemporary, there have been record shipments of rice to Rangoon, Singapore and Penang from Calcutta, as a result of the heavy exports from Rangoon for Japan. There has, for many years, been extensive trade between Burma and Japan in rice. As a matter of fact, the Japanese are said to prefer the Burma rice to other foreign products. This year the failure of the crop in China and the poor crop in Saigon which, by the way, topped the list in 1911 in the exports of rice to Japan, has led the rice merchants in Rangoon to send enormous quantities of Burma rice to Japan. From what can be gathered in Calcutta about the movement in Rangoon, it appears that one of the principal Chinese firms trading in the commodity with Japan has reaped a rich harvest in profits. At one time it was feared that the Rangoon merchants would suffer heavy losses as the Japanese market was glutted with foreign rice; Siam and Korea also increased their exports of rice to Japan. Then came news of the intention of the Japanese Government to bring into operation their scientific tariff, this time not to keep out the foreign produce but to tempt importers of rice to bring in large quantities of rice from all rice-producing countries in the East, in order to lower the price of the home product. The Japanese Government was moved to manipulate the tariff in view of the acute distress prevailing throughout the country owing to the high prices of rice. This move of the Japanese Government will probably prove a most convincing argument in favour of Tariff Reform. It will show that a carefully devised tariff can be used not only as a means of keeping foreign produce out, but may be used at a moment's notice for inducing merchants to import the very articles it prevented from flooding the country. The new tariff has come into operation in Japan from the beginning of this month, and it is expected that the large consignments of rice in the warehouses in Japan will now enter the market freely. The Japanese rice merchants have, however, taken a leaf out of the book of the United States, and have been unceasingly busy in an attempt to create a corner in the home product depending upon the habits of consumers for the success of their venture. It seems that of recent years the demand for foreign rice has not been so brisk as in the past.

This year, however, there are already indications that the imports of foreign rice into Japan will touch a high watermark. In 1909, Japan imported 3,313,107 peculs of foreign rice valued at 13,585,817 yen, in 1910, the imports stand at 2,886,428 piculs of the value of 11,212,343 yens, in 1911 there was an increase in the imports which stand at 4,866,953 piculs and were valued at 20,568,004 yens. This year even for the past six months the imports are, at the lowest computation, 1,597,511 peculs. Up to the 20th of May last 969,730 peculs of rice, valued at 5,760,000 yen were imported while 927,781 peculs were lying in bonded warehouses.

The merchants dealing in the home products in Japan have been counting upon the preference of their countrymen for Japanese rice against foreign rice, but it is doubtful if those in distress for want of food will not take the rice they can afford to buy rather than starve. The foreign rice is cheaper than the home product. In 1911, the difference in prices was 5·55 yens, this year, it is 5·45.

RACING AT HOME.

Result of Princess of Wales Stakes.

LONDON, JULY 4.

The race for the Princess of Wales stakes was run at Newmarket this afternoon with the following result:—

LANCE CHEST.....Walter Griggs 1
Prince Palatine.....F. Wootton 2
Fantasio .....Wheatley 3

ALSO RAN:—L'Enseigne (Clark), Balblair (Saxby), Cylba (Whalley), St. Edgar (Martin), Lorenzo (Trigg), King William (Rickaby) and Few de Joie (H. Jones).

THE RACE:—Won by a length and a half, with three lengths between the second and third.

BETTING:—
20 to 1 against LANCE CHEST.
5 to 2 on Prince Palatine.
100 to 9 against Fantasio.

CRICKET AT HOME.

Some Notable Results in the County Championship.

LONDON, JULY 3.

Sussex beat Leicester, at Brighton by an innings and 151 runs.

Kent beat Essex, at Gravesend, by 258 runs.

Lancashire beat Worcestershire, at Manchester, by an innings and 181 runs.

Oxford University beat Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's XI, at Eastbourne, by an innings and 38 runs.

Derby drew with Northants, at Chesterfield; the Australians drew with Yorkshire at Sheffield and the South Africans drew with Middlesex, at Lord's. In these three matches the first-named eleven led on the first innings.

In the Gloucester versus Notts match no play was possible.

The match between Surrey and Hampshire, at the Oval, ended in a draw, neither side scoring points.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

STOCKHOLM, JULY 4.

Great Britain has won the Miniature Rifle team competition. America was third.

Sweden has won the Pistol-Firing team competition. Russia was second and Great Britain third. America was fourth.

Sweden won both the "Running Deer" competitions.

TENNIS FINALS.

In the final of the Olympic games lawn tennis doubles, Kitson and Winslow, of South Africa, beat Pipes and Zborzil of Austria by 4—6, 6—1, 6—2, 6—2.

The victory was a most popular one.

POLITICS IN SPAIN.

LONDON, JULY 4.

A Cabinet crisis is threatened in Spain. Many Liberals in the Chamber yesterday opposed the Government Bill, extending local government, on the ground that it is a concession to the Catalan home-rulers.

OUTRAGE AT HONGKONG.

Chinaman Fires at the New Governor.

HATRED OF THE BRITISH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HONGKONG, JULY 4.

The Governor, Sir Francis May, arrived to-day.

After his inspection of the guard, a Chinaman rushed up and fired a revolver at the Governor.

The shot lodged in the chair, in which His Excellency was sitting. A sergeant knocked down the assailant and arrested him.

The motive of the outrage was detestation of the British.

LIBERAL-LABOUR SPLIT.

Hanley Liberals "must go Forward."

LONDON, JULY 4.

The indications are that the quarrel between the Liberals and the Labour Party will be fought out.

The Master of Elibank has wired to the Liberal candidate at Hanley that he must go forward.

Mr. Wedgwood, M. P., and Mr. Hemmerde, M. P., spoke at Hanley last night on behalf of Mr. Outhwaite, the Liberal candidate. Mr. Hemmerde said he should be surprised if the miners stood the Labour Party policy of recklessness without principle. He added that the Liberal land valuation would be ready in 1914 and they wanted a man in Hanley to make the most drastic use of it with a view to the reduction of the local rates.

The papers generally are of opinion that the Labour members are scarcely likely wholly to desert the House of Commons as the Trade Union Bill, in which they are most interested, might be defeated in their absence, if the Government introduced it.

It is noteworthy that the Labour members voted with the Government in last night's division on the Home Rule Bill.

[Mr. Outhwaite] is a well-known advocate of land reform."]

EGYPTIAN CONSPIRACY.

Regarded as Most Serious Occurrence.

CAIRO, JULY 4.

Another arrest has been made in connection with the conspiracy against the Khedive, Lord Kitchener and the Premier.

The conspiracy is regarded as a most serious one. Numerous documents have been seized. Two of the prisoners are prominent Nationalists.

TORNADO-SWEPT TOWN.

Arrangements being Made to Rebuild Regina,

REGINA (SASKATCHEWAN), JULY 4.

Preparations are being made to rebuild the town. A million dollars will be raised by a special civic assessment. Contributions are pouring in from every city in Canada.

TOM RICHARDSON.

Death of the Famous Surrey Fast Bowler.

LONDON, JULY 4.

The death is announced of the former bowler, Tom Richardson.

[Richardson will be well remembered by every follower of cricket as the great fast bowler, who performed so many wonderful feats for England and Surrey.]

FRENCH DOCKERS' STRIKE.

MARSEILLES, JULY 4,

The dockers here will strike to-day in sympathy with the seamen.

KARACHI AND RAILWAYS.

Great Improvement Shown in Deliveries.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 4.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce, which was lately in urgent correspondence with the North-Western Railway on the subject of slow delivery of up-country produce into Karachi for shipment, has now addressed a further letter to the Manager saying that they have since noticed a marked improvement in through speed and in daily deliveries and are very grateful for the same.

THE ASSURANCE ACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 4.

The Life Assurance Companies Act will not come into effective operation till next cold weather, as the Act expressly provides for a year for deposit. Meanwhile the rules are now under circulation, and the local Governments will consult commercial bodies; thereafter the rules will be finally considered and adopted.

The Government of India have also under consideration the question of the appointment of an actuary, and this has been referred to the Secretary of State for sanction. The Government of India have so far no intention of delegating any powers under the Act to the Provincial Governments, who are administering the Provident Societies Act.

INDO-EUROPEAN RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 4.

The *Sind Gazette* says that the question of the alignment from Karachi onward of the projected Indo-European Railway is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

HOARDED WEALTH.

Karachi Chamber Defends the Secretion of Gold.

A "VERY USEFUL RESERVE."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 4.

In reply to the Accountant General, the Punjab, who is inquiring into the use and abuse of the gold currency in the Punjab and Sind, the Karachi Chamber of Commerce have written a long and interesting letter in which they say:—

"Sovereigns are now more popular and more widely used as currency than ever before and the demand for sovereigns will increase. Sovereigns now pass freely between Sind and the Punjab and between European and Indian merchants in Karachi. With regard to hoarding, the Chamber of Commerce believe that sovereigns are being both melted into jewellery and buried under the ground, but they see no drawback or disadvantage in this, especially as the quantity of the world's gold is now greater than ever before. Gold thus hoarded or stored is a very useful reserve in case of emergency; also such gold reserves are a source of strength to the country."

AFFAIRS IN TIBET.

Chinese Entrenched at Lhassa.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 4.

The *Pioneer* says that the Dalai Lama will probably halt a week at Batung, instead of three or four days as originally intended.

Reports from Lhassa state that the Chinese garrison are still entrenched in the monastery on the south side of the town, and have thrown a bridge over the stream near by to connect themselves with the outpost. They seem to be able to get supplies, and therefore cannot be starved into surrender.

KALIMPONG, JULY 4.

The stout resistance maintained by the Chinese garrison in Lhassa streets was so disconcerting to the Tibetans that the Tibetan wives of the Chinese soldiers have taken to fighting and this is not suprising when one reflects on the fate awaiting them at the hands of their merciless countrymen in the event of defeat. One hoped that the story regarding a British regiment being near Batang would have been confirmed, or contradicted ere now; on the face of it and in view of the great distance from the base, it seems very impossible.

INDIGNANT JAPANESE.

The Japanese here are very indignant about the report that they are paid by the Tibetan Government and deny it. They state that they did not apply for passes to enter Tibet. They have no Tibetan writers, and in view of the postal facilities available to Gyantse the supply of special couriers would be absurd. They were the guests of a Japanese-speaking lama during the first week of their stay here. The monies received through his servants (which gave rise to the rumour that they were paid) represented instalments of a loan they gave to the Tibetan lama friend when on his way here from Japan.

EDUCATION IN MALABAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALICUT, JULY 4.

With a view to defusing elementary education in Malabar, in co-operation with some Rajahs of this district, the Malabar Elementary Education League has been organized. The league is to be started with a capital of five lakhs of rupees divided into 50,000 shares of Rs. 10 each, and will be registered under the Indian Companies Act. With this amount elementary schools will be opened throughout the district and education given without distinction of caste, creed, or races.

CALCUTTA LIBEL ACTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 4.

At the High Court this afternoon, before Mr. Justice Fletcher the libel suit brought against the *Bengalee* was disposed of. The suit was brought by Mr. W. T. A. Godfrey against the proprietor, editor and printer of the paper to recover damages for publishing certain articles, alleged to be libelous. Plaintiff's counsel said that the parties had arrived at a settlement and a decree was passed in the terms of the settlement.

CALCUTTA STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 4.

The strikers at the Ganges Jute Mill and at No. 2 mill of the Howrah Jute Mills returned to work unconditionally this morning. At the other two of the Howrah Jute Mills (Nos. 1 and 3) the men remained away, but are expected to resume work to-morrow.

BENGAL JUTE PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 4.

The first batch of the preliminary jute forecast returns, issued to-day, show an increase of 5,000 acres sown in six districts of Bengal, a slight increase in one district in Assam and an increase of 2,700 acres in two districts of Behar.

KARACHI EXPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 4.

The freight market has been quieter and there has been but little demand for tonnage, only three charters are reported this week.

During the week ended the 1st of July, 1,415,266 cwts. of wheat were exported from Karachi, bringing the total exports since the 1st of January up to 9,888,734 cwts. as against 9,049,704 during the corresponding period of 1911.

CALCUTTA POLICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 4.

It is expected that the reorganization scheme of the Calcutta Police will come partly into operation during the course of the month when circle inspectors will be appointed to assist the two Deputy Commissioners who will be in charge of the Northern and Southern Divisions, into which the city and suburbs will be divided for the purposes of police administration.

IRRIGATION SCHEME.

Sholapur Project to Cost Two and a Half Crores.

A PROTECTIVE CANAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

The Secretary of State has accorded his sanction to a project for the construction of the Nira Right Bank Canal in the Sholapur district of the Bombay Presidency as a protective irrigation work. The total cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 2,57,72,000.

This greatly exceeds the cost of any protective work hitherto sanctioned; but the scheme will provide water to a large additional area of about 1,90,000 acres in a district which, above almost all others in India, stands in need of protection from drought and famine.

THE KHOST REBELLION

Most of the Ghilzais Remained Aloof.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 4.

During the recent rebellion in the Khost valley, it is now clearly established that none of the really powerful sections of the Ghilzais showed any desire to join the Mangals. Jahandad Khan had only a small personal following, and he fled into British territory after a very short stay with the rebels. The Sulaiman Khel and the Ghilzais of the south never moved a single man, and their abstention from joining in the quarrel probably disheartened the Mangals and Khostwals generally.

It is now reported from Kabul that the ex-Governor of Khost, whose misgovernment brought about the rebellion, has been imprisoned by the Amir pending an enquiry into his administration of the province. The rebels began to disperse as soon as Shahgassi, in obedience to orders from Kabul, had left Khost, and their jirgahs are now engaged in amicable negotiations with the Afghan authorities.

HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 4.

At an Indian reception given to him before leaving Darjeeling, the Hon. Moulvi Shamshul-Huda spoke on Hindu-Mahomedan relations. He said he was not a Mahomedan member of His Excellency's Executive Council, but an Indian member, and his duty was to serve the interests both of Hindus and Mahomedans. Nevertheless, he would not purchase a reputation for impartiality by sacrificing the interests of his own community. He regretted that the relations between the two communities were not wholly satisfactory, and hoped that experience would teach the wisdom of meeting one another half way.

FIGHTING IN GOA.

Much-Dreaded Dacoit Killed in Action.

The following telegram has been received in Bombay, at the Consulate General of Portugal, and is from the Governor-General at Goa:—

"A small force composed of native soldiers surprised the remainder of the group of Gil Saunto, and in spite of a desperate resistance, the dacoits were defeated, the decoit Gil Saunto, who was the terror of the districts of Saoguem, Quepem and Canacona, being killed.

"On the 24th of June, Govinda Saunto was killed by our troops.

"It is considered that this sanguinary band is dissolved, and the country in the south is pacified."

GRAIN DEALERS' COMPLAINT.

The Bombay Grain Merchant's Association has addressed the following copy letter to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway on the subject of preference alleged to have been given by the Railway in the loading of wagons.

A representation under the signature of about 38 merchants of Kalpi has been received complaining of favouring some by putting others to disadvantage in the loading of wagons supplied to that station. Similar complaints are also from Cawnpore merchants.

This means undue advantage or preference, and the procedure adopted now, as my commistee are informed, is creation of monopoly by your Railway in favour of particular firms and is against the principles laid down in section 42 of the Indian Railways Act (Act IX of 1890) and against public policy.

In an interview of the deputation of my Committee, your General Traffic Manager, Mr. Rumboll, gave them to understand that he does not call it undue preference to supply a good many wagons to one particular firm whose export trade is the biggest and that the wagons are supplied to merchants not according to their traffic at particular stations or rather according to the register of consignments kept at such stations, but that they are supplied in consideration of their traffic at Bombay. This statement is a clear case of creation of Monopoly in favour of few exporters, and of putting very many merchants to a very great disadvantage as regards their trade.

It is still further complained that covered wagons are supplied to such exporters as have been spoken of above, while other goods are carried in open trucks and those for whose goods open trucks are supplied are subjected to the execution of Risk Note form A, though the goods may have been packed in sound bagging, Reserving the question of Risk Note, form A, for future discussion, this sort of thing adds to the disadvantage of such merchants.

As a result of the preference in a supply of wagons, may mention as to how such exporters have the benefit.

They have their goods carried in preference to others. Those others may have contracted for the sale of their stuff of the very place to such exporters to be delivered within a fixed period in Bombay and as the goods of such others would not be moved, such exporters, when requested by such others either to extend the period or to take dilvery of the stuff at the station of despatch, decline to do so, and insist upon such selleres to perform their part of the contracts in tise, I may examplify the instance thus:—

"A" has contracted to sell to "B" say to of 100 tons Cawnpore linseed at certain price to be delivered in June, 1912.

"A" has the stock lying at Cawnpore station which will not be moved; the stock of "B" at Cawnpore is being regulary moved.

In the latter part of June "A" requests "B" either to grant an extension forma right or so, or to take delivery of the 100 tons at Cawnpore Station of course with this condition that on arrival of the goods the weight etc, be ascertained in Bombay according to the Bombay customs, "B" declined either and insist upon "A" to give delivery by the end of June 1912 in Bombay.

"B" has double advantage over "A" inasmuch as A's goods are not moved and are deteriorating and being damaged and "B" has his stock regularly carried.

"A" loses doubly in as such as his good are deteriorated and being damaged and he has to pay damages for breach of Contract to "B".

By direction of my Committee, I have the honour to request you for an early enquiry and redress.

THE WEATHER.

Rain still Deficient in Central India.

RISE IN TEMPERATURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 4.

There has been little change since yesterday. Practically, no rain has fallen in the central and north-west parts of the country.

The rainfall has been nearly general on the West Coast, the east of the Central Provinces, local in Gujarat West and the Central Himalayas. In Bihar, Orissa, Assam and Lower Burma, the rainfall has been nearly general; in Bengal and Upper Burma, fairly general.

Mergui, Moulmein and Akyab report each two inches; Kyaukpyu, three; Thayetmyo and Yamethin, each one; Myitkyina four; Dibrugarh and Shillong, each three; Cherrapunji, seven; Tezpur, Dhubri, and Mymensingh, each one and a half; Dinajpur, five; Jessore, Sambalpur, and Chaibasa, each one; Gorakhpur, one; and a half; Pendra and Jagdalpur, each one; Raipur, Goa, Karwar and Mangalore, each two; and Gulbarga, one.

The temperature has risen in the central parts of the country, and is high in the Punjab, the south-west of the United Provinces, in Central India and the Central Provinces.

Forecast.—No large change.

DISCOMFORT IN THE PUNJAB.

LAHORE, JULY 4.

The delay in the appearance of the monsoon is causing intolerable discomfort throughout the Punjab. It is very unusual for hot winds to blow at Lahore as we are experiencing during the day-time and the first part of the night. A break in the weather is anxiously awaited.

GRAVE CONDITIONS AT AGRA.

AGRA, JULY 4.

The intense heat here has caused many deaths from heat stroke among Europeans and Indians.

The latest European victims are Mr. McIntosh, Head Assistant in the Commissioner's office; Mr. Rathbourne of the Salt Revenue Department and Mr. Green, an old resident.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla made in Cts.	Espln-ade Fort Colaba, In Cts	In Cts	In Cts.
Previously registered	10·56	10·34	10·81	10·33
Thursday, 4th July.....	0·23	0·10	0·18	0·18
Total	10·79	10·44	10·99	11·11
Same date last year	11·29	11·61	12·24	11·36

KEEP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL, JULY 4.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1910.	Corpdg. Total 1911.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·18	11·95	28·1	10·32

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a. m. of the 4th July.		Total up-to-date.	
In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
0	2	14	10

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauge during the week ended on Saturday (8 a. m.), 29th June, 1912:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Bandra	13	26	Nardana	4	57
Panjoo.....	13	23	Surat	5	35
Vaitarni	9	33	Kim.....	2	82
Palghat	7	50	Kosumba.....	3	39
Gholvad	8	70	Rajpardi	5	58
Daman.....	5	7	Broach.....	6	33
Balsar	5	61	Sinor	8	46
Naosari	4	45	Dabhoi.....	3	14
Bardoli	7	68	Baroda.....	5	62
Nandarbar	2	63			

AHMEDABAD DIVISION.

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Mehmadabad	2	3	Limkhera	5	74
Ahmedabad	2	65	Dohad	4	48
Viramgam	3	5	Amargarh	5	10
Patri	2	51	Ratlam	2	84
Savalia	1	85	Nagda	3	90
Godhra	5	85			

KOTAH DIVISION.

Weekly return of rainfall commencing from 8-30 a.m. Saturday the 22nd June to 8-30 a.m. Saturday the 29th June, 1912:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts
Alot	1	65	Gangapur	0	78
Pachpahar	0	12	Hindaun city	0	36
Kotah	1	49	Bayana.....	...	...
Indargarh	1	32	Bharatpur	0	8

TELEGRAPHIC REPORT.

(4TH JULY.)

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Cotton larger area sown this year. Cotton plants flourishing so far. Rains required for kharif sowings. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Hansi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants slightly damaged by insects and disease.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Delhi.—Drought still continues. Rain much needed generally.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain so far insufficient for agricultural purposes.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton sowing begun.

Amraoti.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Khamgaon.—Looks like rain. Rain so far insufficient for agricultural purposes. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally for agricultural purposes in the surrounding districts. Cotton sowing generally commenced here and in the surrounding districts.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton sowing begun.

Broach.—Sometimes showery, seasonable. More rain wanted generally. Continues cloudy. Cotton sowing making good progress. Cotton plants healthy.

Viramgam.—More rain wanted generally.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton sowing begun.

Bhavnagar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally.

Baroi.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally. Rain so far insufficient for agricultural purposes.

Sholapur.—More rain wanted generally.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.

Bellary.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 4th July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect and temperature is in excess in the north and east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear in the north-western districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Maximum temperature is in excess; the minimum is also in excess except at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in north Rajputana. Maximum temperature is in excess in Rajputana; the minimum is also in excess at Ajmer and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Local rain has fallen in Gujarat and Kathiawar; Bhuj has had 0·30", Rajkot 0·16" and Surat 0·58." Skies are moderately clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Day temperature is in excess in west Central India and north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur records 1·75" of rain and Chanda 0·11". Skies are heavily clouded in the area of rainfall and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature is in excess more especially during the day.

O. AND R. RAILWAY.

The Question of its Future Management.

CLAIMS OF THE E. I. R.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce in their recent letter to the Government of India regarding the future of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway make no secret of the opinion that the line "cannot be worked, as a separate management, as economically as it could be worked if it were merged with the East Indian line, or as economically as the latter in being worked."

The letter was as follows:—

The Government of India are understood to have before them the questions of whether this railway system, which has been worked by the State since 1889, should continue to be so worked. The East Indian Railway have submitted definite proposals for its incorporation with their undertaking; and there are rumours that one or other of the railways having their termini at Bombay would be likewise prepared to take over the working of the line. Against any project for the transfer of the management of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to Bombay the Committee of this Chamber would enter the strongest and most emphatic protest. For they regard the tract of country which it serves as being within the legitimate sphere of influence of this port. If trade is to follow the line of least resistance the natural port of shipment for the exportable produce of the whole Gangetic plain is obviously Calcutta; and the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, which serves this area, ought consequently to be controlled from Calcutta.

It is a system which consists largely of branches taking off from the East Indian main line. It has junction with that line at Mogul Sarai, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Aligarh, Hapur, and Ghaziabad; but it has no proper terminus of its own. There is no point on it at a greater distance than 150 miles from the nearest East Indian Railway junction except on the extreme northerly section, where Saharanpur, on the North-Western Railway, provide an alternative junction.

To work economically and effectively, by a separate management, a line in such a geographical position as this is admittedly very difficult. And the statistics which are given in Appendix 9 of the Railway Administration Report show that the results of so working the Oudh and Rohilkhand line are not satisfactory. In the ten years 1902 to 1911, the working of the line resulted in a loss to the State for the years 1902, 1905, 1907, 1908 and 1909; and in a gain for the years 1903, 1904 1906, 1910 and 1911. The aggregate amount of the loss was nearly Rs. 69 1-4 lakhs, and the aggregate amount of the profit was Rs. 42 1-4 lakhs. During the decennial period there has been, therefore, a net loss to the State of about Rs. 26 lakhs. It also appears from the figures that, during the same period, the highest average earnings per mile open per week have been Rs. 269, while the lowest have been Rs. 230. The percentage of working expenses on earnings has varied from 48·16 per cent. (1903) the lowest point, to Rs. 72·76 per cent. (1909) the highest point. On the East Indian Railway, during the same period, the average earnings per mile open per week have not been below Rs. 608·80, while for one year (1911) the figure is Rs. 699·39. On the other hand the percentage of working expenses has not been higher than 44·90 per cent. (1908), and has been as low as 32·75 per cent.—1904. For 1911 the percentage was 38·25 per cent.

From the above stated facts and figures the Committee are justified in assuming that the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway cannot be worked, as a separate management, as economically as it could be worked if it were merged with the East Indian line, or as economically as the latter is being worked. The traffic on the Oudh and Rohilkhand in the downward direction is much heavier than the traffic in the upward direction. There must, therefore, necessarily be a large upward empty mileage. On the other hand, the traffic on the East Indian Railway is considerably greater in the upward than in the downward direction. With a merging of the management of the two systems it is obvious, therefore, that a considerable saving in the haulage of empty wagons would result. For example large quantities of coal are despatched over the East Indian Railway from the coalfields to Agra. But the return traffic is nominal: a large proportion of the East Indian wagons loaded with coal to Agra are returned empty to the coalfields—a distance of over 600 miles. With unified management it might be possible to divert empty wagons from Agra to Lucknow—a distance of 200 miles. At Lucknow they might receive return loads, and thus release Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway wagons for other service. Such an arrangement would mean a much more economical utilisation of rolling-stock than prevails at present. An improvement in the average number of tons carried per train might also be anticipated. According to the latest return the average train load on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway is 141 tons, while on the East Indian Railway it is upwards of 300 tons.

These considerations point directly to the conclusion that a merging of the management of the two undertakings would be, to all intents and purposes, equivalent to a material increase in the number of wagons on the two lines.

This is in the opinion of the Committee a matter of vital importance, in view of the constantly recurring wagon short ages which are so greatly detrimental to the progress of Indian trade. The wagon shortages on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway are particularly harmful to the grain trade of Calcutta; while the difficulties experienced by the coal trade in regard to the East Indian Railway are so well known as not to need more than mention here. And measures which may be calculated to remedy those difficulties, if only to a moderate extent, may be expected to receive the hearty support of the commercial community of Calcutta. Furthermore the present working of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway leaves a very great deal to be desired. In fact, from the mercantile point of view, it is inefficient that on this ground only the question of a change in the system of management is worth of consideration.

It may be urged, of course, that any improvement in the working cost, and in train loads, etc., on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway would be largely at the expense of the East Indian Railway. But the Committee of the Chamber are not impressed by this argument. The present conditions under which so many empty wagons are being hauled in both directions are peculiar. They provide an opportunity of effecting material economies which cannot be other than beneficial to both railway systems. In fact, so far as the Committee understand the case, the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway ought to be worked almost as cheaply as the East Indian Railway is being now worked without affecting the expenses of the latter. The case of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the Indian Midland Railway is in point in this connection. In 1899 the year before the amalgamation of these two lines, the percentages of working expenses were:—Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 55.76 per cent. Indian Midland Railway 57.03 per cent. In the immediately succeeding years there was a sensible decrease the percentages for the amalgamated undertaking being: 1901—48.03 per cent; 1902—50.18 per cent; 1903—49·18 per cent; 1904—49.88 per cent; and 1905—48.27 per cent.

Some years ago when a proposal was made for the transfer of the Eastern Bengal State Railway to a Company this Chamber strongly protested against the change. For the members were unable to see what possible advantage could result, either to Government, or to Calcutta, by transferring to private enterprise a profitable undertaking such as the Eastern Bengal State Railway. But the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway cannot be regarded as being a profitable line under its present system of management. There appears, however, to be more than a reasonable probability of its becoming profitable, if it is merged in the larger system of which it really forms a part. The Committee of the Chamber have, therefore, no hesitation in supporting the proposal that has been made by the East Indian Railway; for they believe that it would be generally advantageous. They have for years past been constantly insisting that the primary duty of the Railway Department is the improvement of the open lines in the matter of rolling-stock and transported facilities generally. And it appears to them to be obvious, as they have already shown, that such a unification of management as is now in contemplation would mean distinct progress in this direction as regards both the East Indian and the Oudh Rohilkhand Railways. The improvement of the transport fasilities of these lines is a matter of the greatest urgency in the interest of the trade. It was never more urgent than it is at present, and the demands of the trade upon the capacity of both lines may be expected to increase as time goes on.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

Story of the Evolution of a Great Institution.

JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS.

The High Court of Calcutta began its second period of fifty years on July 31 writes the "Englishman." The present High Court is but a natural evolution of courts that have existed in India since the time the English power in the land was placed on a firm footing. When the British first came to India under the Charter of 43 of Elizabeth and the subsequent Charters previous to that of the 13th, Charles II no provisions were made for the administration of justice. It was not until the Charter of the 13th Charles the II, that the company were empowered to appoint Governors and other officers to govern their plantations, forts, the fortifications, and factories of the colonies, and the Governor and his Council were empowered to judge all persons belonging to the said Governor and the Company or that should lie under them, in all cases whether civil or criminal, according to the laws of the kingdom and to execute judgments accordingly. When the island of Bombay came into British hands, similar provisions were extended to that Island also. By the first Charter granted to the Indian Company by the 1 Jas George I, in 1726 a Mayor' court was established at each of the settlements within the towns of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta or within any of the factories subject thereto against all persons then residing or do by the time of action accrued reside or be within the said town or the precincts of the district or territories thereof, and to determine according to justice and rights. Then an appeal was given to the Governor and Council whose decision was to be final for all suits under 1,000 pagodas and for exceeding that sum an appeal was given to the King in Council. Criminal jurisdiction was given to the Governor and Council who were appointed as Justices of the Peace with power to hold courts or Quarter Sessions of Oyer and Terminoyer as a Jail Delivery, for the trial of all offences except treason, committed within the said town or within any of the factories subordinate or within ten miles of the same. They were also empowered to grant the probate of wills and by the Charter of the following year all fines imposed by the courts by the foregoing Charters were granted to the Company. in 1752 upon the surrender of the previous Charter, a Mayor's Court was again established at the three settlements and similar provisions were made except that the civil jurisdiction of the Mayor's court was confined to suits not between the Indian natives of the respective towns which were to be determined among themselves unless on consent or the value did not exceed five pagodas and to which jurisdiction was given to a court of requests and the criminal jurisdiction of the Oyer and the Terminoyer was stated to be for the trial of offences committed within the said town or within any of the factories or places subordinate thereto, omitting the words "ten miles of the same."

A FAMOUS BARRISTER JUDGE.

The Committee of Secrecy appointed to enquire into the state of the East India Company in its seventh reports dated the 6th May, 1774, dealt with the state of the country judicatures throughout the Province of Bengal, as they subsisted under the ancient constitution of the country, or as they had been affected or altered by the Company and of the state of judicature existing in the Settlement of Calcutta and in the factories and districts dependent upon it. This report observes upon the constitution of the Mayor's court, that although it is bound to judge at least where the Europeans are concerned according to the laws of England yet the judges are not required to be and in fact had never been persons educated in the knowledge of those laws by which they must decide and that the judges were absolutely sensible of their deficiency and that they had therefore frequently applied to the Court of Directors to lay particular points respecting their jurisdiction before Counsel and to transmit the opinions of such Counsel to be the guide of their conduct. It was this report which led to the establishment of the Supreme Court of Fort William. The rules and orders of the Supreme Court are said to have been drawn up in England. It is also supposed that they were compiled by a Barrister named Elijah Impey, and he having drawn them up claimed as it were to be appointed as the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court as Sir Elijah Impey. This rule seems to have been acted upon in raising barristers to judicial appointments who have had a hand in the drawing up of the English Judicature Act. These rules of the Supreme Court were afterwards revised by Sir Elijah Impey on his voyage to India. Sir Elijah was appointed under Letters Patent of the 26th March in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign as his colleagues Robert James, Stephen Caesar, Le Maistre and John Hyde, Justices of the same court were also appointed by the said Letters Patent. The Supreme Court was opened and for the first time sat in the old Town Hall of Calcutta on Saturday the 22nd day of October in the year 1774, and having appointed officers such as the Accountant-General, Registrar of the Ecclesiastical Court and other officers, admitted Thomas Farer as an Advocate of the Court and adjourned the sitting of the court to the 7th of November following at 8 o'clock in the forenoon.

INTRODUCTION OF ENGLISH LAW.

According to the Charter of 1726 all the Common Statute Law at that time extant in England was first introduced into the Indian Presidencies and it is to the doctrine which has been applied to this Charter that the inhabitants of the Presidency had been both injured or benefitted by an exclusion with some few exceptions from all Parliamentary Enactments passed since that period; but this was remedied and the Government of India had authority by its local legislature to extend the provisions of any Act of Parliament to India. The law which the Supreme Court administered was English Law as between Europeans. The branches of the law administered was English Law as between Europeans. The branches of the law administered by the Supreme Court was the Common Law as it prevailed in England in 1726; the Statute Law as it prevailed in England in 1726; the Statute Law expressly extending to India which has been enacted since 1726; the civil law as it is administered in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts in England. The regulations were made by the Governor General in Council; the Hindu Law in all actions in which a Hindu was a defendant, the Mahomedan law in all civil actions in which a Mahomedan was a defendant. Therefore the Supreme Court was vested with five distinct jurisdictions—Criminal, Civil, Equity, Ecclesiastical and Admiralty, and it was enjoined to accommodate its customs and orders to the religion and manners of the native so far as it may consist with the due execution of the laws and attainment of justice. From the commencement of the establishment of the Supreme Court, the Hindus were reluctant to come into court as witnesses, because it was the practice that every Hindu was to be sworn on the water of the Ganges. This had a deterring effect on respectable witnesses but the rule was rigidly followed until Sir Charles Grey became the Chief Justice and then it was that the swearing on the Ganges' water was given up and the order was that the oath should be administered which was most binding on the conscience of the witness, so that it was compulsory to swear a witness on the Ganges' water.

OPENING OF THE HIGH COURT.

This Supreme Court and the way in which it administered justice in the Presidency of Fort William continued until the establishment of the present High Court. When by the Letters Patent the present High Court was established, the Supreme Court ceased to exist and the High Court succeeded to the right powers and privileges of the late Supreme Court. The first Chief Justice of the modern High Court was Sir Barnes Peacock, who came out to India as a Legal Member of the Council of His Excellency the Viceroy. Then there were eminent Judges like Sir Richard Couch who afterwards was a Member of the Privy Council for a number of years and whose death was regretted by all his colleagues. Then there came Sir Richard Garth who was followed by Sir Comer Petheram. He was succeeded by Sir Francis Maclean. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, first came to this High Court as a Puisne Judge.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

Government's Request for Special Jury Fails.

THE COTTON CASE.

At the Criminal Sessions yesterday, before Mr. Justice Beaman, an application for a special jury to try the accused in the alleged cotton frand case, was made by Mr. Velinkar, who was instructed on behalf of the Crown by Mr. J. C. Bowen.

Mr. Velinkar said, that in the case of Jiwraj Anandji and Kuvarji Madan, cotton brokers, who were committed to the Sessions by Mr. Setalwad on a charge of cheating, he was instructed to ask for a special jury. Section 276 of the Criminal Procedure Code provided for a special jury in murder cases and in other cases it was left to the discretion of the judge. He stated that this was a complicated case in which there was a mass of evidence, and a large number of documents to be considered. The matter was of great importance to banks, and business men in Bombay. There was a question of a "shipping lien," which required men who were familiar with such matters to consider it. The accused at a time when they had only a balance of Rs. 74 to their credit obtained from the National Bank Rs. 40,000, and they were not then shipping any goods nor had they goods in their possession to ship. Mr. Velinkar explained that he did not mean any disrespect to the members of the common jury, but he was making this request in the interests of the mercantile community. He also understood that the translations of the documents were not ready, and so he would ask his lordship to fix the case for hearing on Monday.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, who appeared for the first accused, said he could not accept the allegation that this was a complicated case. The only question for the jury to decide was whether the accused were in a position to meet their liabilities or not, and whether they intended to meet them or not. As regards the numerous documents and exhibits, they would be reduced to about twenty as the prosecution had intimated that they would only proceed with three charges, instead of going into all the ten charges on which the accused had been committed. He added that the case was very simple and that a boy of 12 or 15 could easily decide it.

Mr. J. Davar, on behalf of the second accused, expressed his surprise at being dragged into court. The only evidence against his client was that he was present on a particular occasion. As the charges were reduced to a farce there would only be twenty exhibits and they were prepared to accept official English translations of the exhibits, or accept the translations of the court interpreter.

His Lordship remarked that in his opinion there was no necessity for a special jury, and that he would proceed with the case this (Friday) morning.

COUNTERFEITING KING'S COINS.

His lordship then heard the case in which one Bhusing Bhavani was charged with having on the 14th of April, 1912, been in possession of certain instruments and cuttle-fish moulds, sigrees &c. knowing or having reason to believe that they were intended to be used for the purposes of counterfeiting the King's coin, and also of being fraudulently in possession of several counterfeit nickel annas, knowing that the same were counterfeit coins.

Mr. Faiz Tyabji, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. He stated that in consequence of certain private information which Inspector Taki received he went to the house of the accused and on search found the articles mentioned in the charges. A punch was called and the articles were examined by them.

The jury unanimously found the accused "guilty" and his lordship sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Sessions then adjourned.

TRIAL BY ORDEAL.

The Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor heard an appeal preferred by Bhagwan Bhaiji who has convicted and sentenced to transportation for life by Mr. J. Dixit, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, for having murdered his father.

The accused, it appears, was employed on the railway at Godra. He gave up his employment, returned to his native village and went to live with an uncle. He was not on speaking terms with his father, whom he suspected of carrying on an intrigue with his (accused's) wife. As his suspicions on this subject grew stronger, he called a meeting of the leaders of his caste and proposed to them that his father should be tried by ordeal, by dipping his fingers in a pan containing boiling oil. The punch refused. The accused then behaved strangely and went about with a hatchet.

On the 6th of November, 1910, (the night of the murder) the deceased after taking his food at his daughter's place, went to sleep in a field close by. The accused, according to the evidence given by his sister, was hiding close by, and brutally attacked his father with the hatchet and fractured his skull. He then ran away and was not found for over a year. The accused in his defence explained that having heard of his father's murder he was afraid he would be accused of it and so ran away. He said that there was a dispute between his father and two others over some monetary transactions and that it was probable that his father was murdered by them.

The assessors found the accused guilty, but recommended him to mercy. The Sessions Judge taking the circumstances of the case into consideration did not pass the extreme sentence of the law on the accused, but as the murder was a brutal one sentenced him to transportation for life.

Their lordships in disposing of the case said, it was a clear case, the judge and assessors had agreed, and in their lordships' opinion the evidence was reliable. They confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

EDITOR IN TROUBLE.

Their lordships also heard an application presented by Mr. Robertson, on behalf of Bagubhai Fatechand, editor of the "Jain" a newspaper published in Bombay.

Mr. Robertson said that his client had been convicted and sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment by Mr. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad. Bagubhai was charged with having committed criminal breach of trust in respect of certain monies received by him as subscriptions towards the "Dabsang Famine Relief Fund" It was alleged that he only used a part of the monies received for the purposes of relief and retained the balance in his hand. The complaint was, as remarked by the judge, the outcome of a religious dispute between two factions of the community. The accused had offered to return the balance in his hands to the police, and then in the court made a similar offer and finally handed over the money to some respectable members of the community. Mr. Robertson remarked that the judge convicted his client holding that as the money was not fully spent for the purposes for which it was collected, a criminal offence had been committed, and sentenced him as stated above.

Their lordships admitted the appeal and ordered the accused to be released on bail.

A CONVICTION QUASHED.

Their lordship's heard a reference in connection with the case of Shettappa Satappa, who was charged before the Sessions Judge of Belgaum with having given false evidence in a judicial proceeding and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

In making the reference the Sessions Judge stated than in a murder case in which the evidence was recorded by the third-class magistrate of Hukeri, the accused made a statement implicating certain persons, and while being examined before the first-class magistrate of Wantmuri he gave a different version. The accused was accordingly charged in the alternative with having in a judicial proceeding made two statements, one of which he knew to be false. The magistrate convicted him in the alternative and sentenced him as stated above.

The statement made before the third-class magistrate was not on oath. The Sessions Judge was of opinion that as a third-class magistrate had no power to commit the accused for trial and that all he could do, and did in this case, was to record evidence, such a record was not in the Sessions Judge's opinion "evidence in a stage of judicial proceedings within the meaning of section 191 and 193 Criminal Procedure Code," the ratio decidui clearly being that a magistrate of the third-class could not commit for trial. The Sessions Judge thought that in order to convict the accused in the alternative the sanction of the third-class magistrate of Hukeri was necessary. The case was covered by the case of Queen Empress versus Bharma (I. L. R. XI Bombay 702). He thought that the conviction was bad. Having heard the pleader who appeared to support the reference, their lordships, following the case cited by the Sessions Judge, reversed the conviction and sentence and ordered the accused to be released.

THE POLICE COURTS.

ILLICIT IMPORTATION OF BEEF.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Radhabai Babaji alias Ganga was charged at the instance of a market inspector, with importing into Bombay from Kurla 120 lbs. of beef without a license from the Municipality.

The evidence showed that a G. I. P. Railway police sepoy noticed the woman with the beef on Wednesday evening at Byculla station and to his questions she replied that she had brought it for her own use.

The accused was convicted and as she had three previous convictions of a similar character, and as the beef in this case was found to be rotten, she was fined Rs. 60 with the option of 45 days' simple imprisonment.

ATTEMPTED HOUSE-BREAKING.

Mala Ooga, a municipal sweeper, was yesterday sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. P. H. Dastur for house-breaking.

The accused, it appeared, was doing duty near the house of the complainant, Mahadeo Dadu, and made a passage into the house, whereby he could enter the complainant's room in order to commit theft. He entered the house through this passage, when he was noticed by a neighbour and arrested. He was charged by Deputy Inspector Fern.

A BOY OF FENDER.

Sub-Inspector Sabaji, yesterday, charged Ibrahim Dawood (18), a Mahomedan, at the Mazagon Court, before Mr. Dastur, with the theft of a silver watch and purse along with a "sadaria" (native shirt) valued at Rs. 3, belonging to Dosan Jatra, also a Mahomedan.

It appeared that about a fortnight ago, the complainant hung his shirt over a nail and went to sleep. The accused then ran away with it. The police were informed and on making inquiries arrested the accused.

His worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

CARTRIDGES FROM THE TRANSVAAL.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Gough charged Ismael M. Patel, a merchant, who recently arrived in Bombay from Bloemfontein, Transvaal, with being in possession of fifteen cartridges, without a license.

The accused and his wife were passengers by the British India steamer "Purnea," which arrived in harbour on the previous day. Mr. Maidment, a Preventive Officer, searching the baggage found the cartridges in a trunk.

The defence was that the accused was a dealer in arms and ammunition in Bloemfontein. He sold his license and stock to another man. When leaving for Bombay he gave his servants general orders to pack up his things. He might have put the cartridges in the trunk. Those cartridges must have been a portion of the stock he held.

The magistrate fined him Rs. 10.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

The horse of a carriage belonging to Harichand Marwari, residing in Panjrapole lane, became frightened, yesterday, the near shaft of the carriage having become detached and trailing in the road. The animal bolted down Thakurdwar Road, where it dashed into a Municipal lamp post, causing some damage. The horse proceeded further and ran into back victoria No. 745, damaging its mud guard. Here, however, he was secured. The coachman of the carriage fell off the box when the gharry collided with the lamp post and received injury to his chest. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital.

ACCIDENT IN A MILL.

Yesterday, at the Morgue, the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, held an inquest touching the death of Aba Bapu, a Hindu labourer, working in the Meyer Sassoon Mill at Parel. The deceased, while rivetting girders to some beams in a godown in the mill, fell and was injured.

The evidence showed that in the godown there were twelve iron pillars and on the top of them were iron beams and girders. The deceased and another man, who was now in hospital, were rivetting the girders to the beams. On that day there was a high wind and the girders began to swing. The posts supporting them swayed to one side and the girders fell. The deceased and other men fell with them, and were removed to the hospital.

A contractor said that when a girder was to be rivetted to a beam, it required careful adjustment and the workmen had to work with care. The muccadam supervised the work. The medical evidence showed that death was due to septicemia following upon the injuries received. The wounds were filled with mud when the deceased was taken to the hospital.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, but added a rider that a more experienced man than a muccadam should have been in charge of the work at the time of the collapse.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.

Before Rao Bahadhur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Ebrahim Jussab, a dealer in old articles was charged with the theft of a bicycle valued at Rs. 150, the property of Mr. S. A. Gilby, living at the Anchorage, Strand Road.

The bicycle was missed from the ground-floor of the building and the police traced it to the accused. The latter had sold it to a man who sold it to one Yakub from whose shop the police recovered it.

The accused was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED BOGUS EMPLOYER.

Before Mr. Kenneth Kemp at the Esplanade Police Court, Sergeant Baldon charged Manilal Ambalal Yajnik with cheating.

It was alleged that the accused, having advertised in some of the local journals that clerks, accountants, &c. were "wanted," several "unemployed" applied when cash was demanded as deposits and applicants were put off until such time as the accused was able to make away with the money. One De Souza was an applicant. He was invited to Indo Lodge and a sum of Rs. 50 was obtained from him for which receipt was passed, as the amount was kept as a deposit by the accused. The latter further said that he was the agent of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company and also of the Indian Motor Car Company. De Souza happened to go to the last named Company to receive the arrears of his salary. He incidentally mentioned about his new job when he was informed that the accused was a fraud. The accused having told Souza that he would be employed in Messrs. Sassoon's firm and that a letter had been already written there, D'souza went to make inquiries and the reply was that the accused was not known to the firm. The police was informed and on searching the accused's room, which he called Indo Lodge several papers were found, including blank receipt forms, replies to advertisements and printed forms calling applicants to go and see the advertiser.

The case could not be reached until half past five and it was therefore postponed.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL

B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 5th July, 1912.

897. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company:—

No. 7321 Vol. C. R. Crawley.
No. 7322 Vol. J. Galziel.
No. 7323 Vol. L. Dunley.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Grievances of Indian Oil Dealers.

THE IMPPOVEMENT TRUST.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from Messrs. Raghayya, Bhimji and Nagindas, solicitors, on behalf of certain dealers in vegetable oils.

Their grievance was that notices were served on the oil-dealers to the effect that their oil depots would not be re-licensed for the storage of oil on the expiration of their licenses and that they should arrange to remove their oil depots to a suitable place, which was not under a dwelling house. The oil-dealers submitted that the oils they dealt in were vegetable oils which were not inflammable or dangerous to life, health or property. They had subsequently received a reply from the Municipality that their cases would be dealt with in the light of the order issued by the Commissioner. This order was: Refusal to renew licenses should be confined to (1) shops beneath houses the means of access to the upper storeys of which are difficult or defective and (2) shops in an extremely insanitary condition, e.g., on account of want of light or because of earthen or uneven flooring.

The licenses were renewed as before, the applicants submitted, and they thought that the matter had ended. The usual practice of the License Superintendent was to issue notices annually to the licensees that they were to pay license fees, on which being done, their licenses were renewed, but that as this year such notices were not issued, payments were not made through oversight. To their surprise they were served with summonses to answer before the magistrate the charges of having stored oil without licenses. The cases were postponed "inter alia" to enable the applicants to approach the Municipality on the subject. When the Superintendent of Licenses was informed that their clients had no knowledge as to why prosecutions had been instituted against them, he replied that he had addressed a letter on the 21st June, 1911, to Messrs. Dikshit, Dhunjishaw and Soonderdas calling upon their clients to comply with certain requisitions but that as no copy of the letter was furnished to them, they could not say whether the renewed licenses for 1911-12 were conditional upon compliance with the requisitions made therein. It was further submitted that the requirements of the Superintendents of Licenses were unwarranted, ultra vires and unjustifiable for the reasons given, and that the Municipal Commissioner was not justified in refusing to license the premises on the ground stated by the Superintendent of Licenses. Attention of the Corporation was invited to the very short quantity of oil allowed to be stored at one place under the restricted licenses issued, viz., about 40 casks. Each of the big merchants handled every day over 50 casks of oil and that it would be impossible to carry on business under the restricted licenses. In conclusion it was requested that the Corporation would take into consideration all the circumstances and direct that the requisitions and prosecutions be withdrawn and that licenses without restrictions as to quantity be granted.

It was resolved to withdraw the prosecutions and grant licenses.

A CASE FOR CONNIVANCE.

Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, Chairman of the Standing Committee, moved that as recommended by the Committee and in the circumstances explained by the Commissioner, sanction be given to the temporary service of Mr. Bhiku Luxman, a sub-inspector in the Water Works Department from March 18, 1885 to December 31, 1886, being counted towards pension.

Mr. Shapurji S. Mistry pointed out that under the rules they could not sanction such a thing. It was illegal to do so.

The Hon. Sir Phirozeshah Mehta contended that such a question should be considered in a practical manner. After reading the Commissioner's letter on the subject all practical men would agree with him that in justice the sanction as asked for should be given. Even if one knew that it was illegal in a case like this he ought to connive at it and shut his eyes.

The proposition was agreed to.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta having asked for and obtained priority for consideration of the report of the Committee on the Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act of 1898, moved the adoption of the report, and also proposed that the President be requested to submit the Committee's proposal to Government for favourable consideration with an intimation that the Corporation's recommendations in regard to the other proposals in respect of the amendments of the Trust Act would be shortly submitted.

In support of his motion Sir Phirozeshah said that the Committee had submitted a very moderate and most reasonable proposal to be placed before the Government. The Improvement Trust Act was hurried through in 1898 as a very urgent demand was made for the sanitary improvement of the city at the time with a view to stamping out plague from the city. No such Act then existed in India and the basis obtained before framing the Improvement Trust were from the Acts for the housing of the poor in England, Scotland and Ireland. So far as the existing constitution of the Improvement Trust was concerned it consisted of three ex-officio Trustees, viz., the General or other Military Officer Commanding Bombay District, the Collector of Bombay and the Municipal Commissioner; four elected by the Corporation; one elected by the Chamber of Commerce; one elected by the Port Trustees; one elected by the Mill-owners' Association; and four nominated by Government (including the Chairman).

The report suggested that the time had arrived, Sir Pherozesha continued, when the Corporation should press upon Government the justice and expediency of so modifying the constitution of the Improvement Trust Board as to give the Corporation that adequate share in its composition to which they were entitled, because the funds for the working of the Trust were mainly provided by them. When the Act was passed with a section compelling the Corporation to make an annual payment of a lump sum not exceeding 2 per cent. on the total rateable value of all buildings and lands in the city, it was expected that the amount would come to five lakhs, but now the 2 per cent. realised nine and a half lakhs. The Committee suggested that the ex-officio trustees should be entirely done away with and the four seats should be re-distributed as follows: chairman, nominated by Government. The power of nominating the chairman was very large; it was equal to the power of nominating four members; then the Government might nominate three; and six should be elected by the Corporation. The Municipal Commissioner must be retained, because he represented the Corporation and also Government. But the chairman of the Port Trust might be included among the Government nominees. He should not be an ex-officio Trustee. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau and the Bombay Millowners' Association should each have the right of sending one representative. The report was almost unanimous. Of course, they did not expect Mr. Orr to sign it and he was against it.

Mr. Shapurji Mistry seconded the proposal, remarking that Sir Sassoon David, who disagreed with the report, might tell them the reasons why; so that the other members of the committee could weigh his arguments before accepting Sir Phirozshah's proposal.

Mr. Jamshedjee Wadia remarked that Bombay was a commercial city and as such on the Improvement Trust Board there should be more representatives of Commerce and Industry. At present the Board numbered among its members nine Municipal Councillors, so the Corporation was more than adequately represented. The four representatives sent in by the Corporation were old landlords and ratepayers; none of them represented commerce or industry.

Sir Sassoon J. David observed that the Trust was doing its work so satisfactorily and so well that there was no need to disturb its constitution. As it was nine Municipal Councillors were on the Board,

FINANCIAL DISPUTE.

The proposition was put to the vote and carried.

Sir Phirozeshah Mehta the moved the adoption of the report of then Committee regarding the amount claimed by the City Improvement Trust under section 73 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act. He also proposed that the Commissioner be authorised to inform the Trust that they should deduct the sum they claimed from the sum due by them to the Corporation under section 79 and pay the balance of Rs. 4,23,740 to the Municipality.

The Hon. Mr. Orr said that the Committee had made no reference in the report to the amendment proposed. What amount the Corporation demanded was intended by the amendment to be declared the Trust's property. It was perfectly lawful for them to demand it, he admitted, but it should have been made clear. Until the amendment of the Act was made the demand was legal, and therefore he was not prepared to move an amendment.

The proposition was carried.

MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENTS.

In accordance with previous notice Dr. Jehangir J. Curseti moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report to the Corporation at an early date (1) the number of motor-car accidents that have occurred in the city during the five years ending December, 1911, and the first half of 1912, giving the number for each year separately; (2) the number of deaths and the number of cases in which injuries, severe or slight, were received from such accidents, in each year, and the nature of such injuries; (3) the number of prosecutions and the number of actual convictions.

Mr. Shapurji Mistry remarked that recently motor accidents had considerably increased in number.

Sir Phirozshah Mehta remarked that he was surprised at the tremendous rate at which some cars were driven. The accidents had, recently, been too many and it was time the Corporation expressed its opinion on the matter. The proposition was a suitable one to be brought before the Corporation at that time.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir did not think any good results could come out of such a proposition.

Mr. J. A. Wadia was in favour of the proposition.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit was opposed to it.

Sir Dinshaw Petit remarked that people who were not used to fast riding had the impression that every motor was going fast. He believed if the traffic regulation were enforced strictly there would be no fault to be found with drivers. In Calcutta a pedestrian was fined if he did not use the foot-path.

Mr. J. A. D. McBain said that unless they had complete returns showing the number of accidents caused by horse-carriages, victorias, bullock carts, &c. they could not very well make a fair comparison. A motor-car would go twenty-five miles in a few minutes while a horse carriage could not go more than ten miles an hour, and therefore in traffic one motor-car was replaced by six or more carriages.

Col. Collie said that the "hire" element introduced lately into motor driving had made matters worse, but he did not think there was a large amount of rash motor driving in Bombay. There was no need for a resolution such as Dr. Jehangir proposed, because the details could be found in the annual returns published in the blue-book. Recently there had been great many accidents with horse carriages, Accidents were caused by bad driving, he admitted, but a number of motor-car accidents were fewer than those by carriages, etc. Whenever there was a motor accident the newspapers printed it in big type.

The Corporation then adjourned.

COL. HARRIS' ESCAPE.

Railway Saloon Carriage on Fire.

Colonel Harris, C.S.I., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, had an unpleasant experience in the early hours of Monday morning (June 1) when the saloon carriage of the train he was travelling in caught fire, and he had to escape through the flames at great risk. Col. Harris had been on tour, and after inspecting the hospitals at Bogra joined the night train at that station to journey down to Calcutta.

When he entered the saloon reserved for him, however, it was found that the supply of gas had run out, and the station-master placed a small kerosine lamp in the bath-room. The lamp apparently upset, the oil caught alight, and when the train arrived at Santanar the bath-room was found to be in flames.

It was the station-master who first discovered the fire, and he at once roused Col. Harris who was sleeping soundly. A very few seconds elapsed before Col. Harris rose and made a run for it, but in those few seconds the fire had spread from the bath-room to the carriage itself and he had a very narrow escape, the flames singeing his face as he ran through the door. He had of course to leave all his luggage behind, and all that could be saved was two small hand-bags containing official papers and a few personal effects.

Most of his own belongings were in bags or boxes that were burnt, and he lost a number of important documents, including his commission in the Medical Service, bank pass-book, private correspondence and several currency notes. The order of the companionship of the Star of India and one or two sovereigns were found among the ashes when the fire had burnt itself out.

In about eight minutes the saloon was completely destroyed, the rapidity with which the flames spread being explained by the fact that the woodwork becomes very dry in the hot weather. There was no chance of saving the carriage from the first, and though the station staff did all they could have done their efforts were of no avail.

Col. Harris had lost all his clothes except his sleeping suit, and had to borrow a suit from the station-master in order to proceed to Calcutta. The latter official acted with great promptitude in rousing Col. Harris, and had the fire occurred anywhere but at a station the consequences must have been much more serious.—"Statesman."

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Major H. F. Jacob, on return to duty, to act as Political Resident, Aden, during the absence of Major-General Sir J. A. Bell, K. C. V. O., or pending further orders.

Mr. A. D. Younghusband, C. S. I., I. C. S., Commissioner in Sind, is granted privilege leave for two months and ten days from the 30th June or subsequent date.

Commander G. H. S. La Touche, Royal Indian Marine, officiating Port Officer, Aden, to be a Justice of the Peace.

Captain W. A. Gover, 7th Rajputs, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmedabad, in addition to his military duties, vice Captain A. G. Ogg, proceeding on leave.

Lieutenant D. S. Johnston, R. E. acted as Executive Engineer, Presidency District, from 2nd to 12th March in addition to his own duties as Assistant Engineer, Presidency District.

Mr. Hamid Moisudin Abdul Ali I. C. S. to act as Collector of Sukkur, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. G. E. Chatfield, I. C. S., or pending further orders.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery, Artillery Companies. —Lieutenant Walter Edward Lionel Long (R. A.) resigns his Commission. Mr. Montague Denoon Mawe to be Second Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy.

Captain G. F. I. Harkness, I. M. S., was appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Dharwar, with attached duties, from the 2nd May to the 6th June 1912, vice Major R. W. Anthony, I. M. S., deputed to attend the class in Clinical Bacteriology at Kasauli.

On relief by Major Anthony, Captain Harkness has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Dhulia, with effect from the 17th June 1912, vice Captain J. Smalley, I. M. S., granted leave.

Major (Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel) F. D. Topham, V. D., 2nd Battalion, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifle Volunteers, is granted six months' furlough, out of India, on private affairs with effect from the 25th July 1912.

Dr. W. A. C. Spence, Medical Officer of the Perim Coal Company, to be Medical Officer in charge of the Observation Camp for pilgrims at Perim and Health Officer of the Port of Perim in respect of pilgrim ships which touch at that port.

The Reverend W. E. C. Henry, Chaplain of Hyderabad, Sind, has been appointed to be Chaplain of Karachi with effect from the 1st June 1912.

Mr. C. C. Inglis, Assistant Engineer, is permitted to avail himself of three months' privilege leave from the 26th July or date of relief, instead of from the 24th May.

Transferring Mr. F. J Von Bock Assistant Engineer, from the Godavari Irrigation District to the Pravara Canals District is cancelled.

On return from Famine Survey duty from the Northern Division Mr. F. L. Gordon, Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Pravara Canals District.

THE APCAR LINE.

Last of a Famous Indian Steamship Line.

The sale of the Apcar Line of steamers to the B. I. S. N. Co., in the month of March last, came, it is said, as a surprise to the members of the staff both inland and afloat. The transaction appears to have been sprung so suddenly upon them that they were inclined not to believe the rumour, which was made known for the first time through the columns of the local dailies, says a Calcutta contemporary. The fleet consisted of the "Japan," "Gregory Apcar," "Aratoon Apcar," "Lightning" and "Catherine Apcar" all of which have now been taken over by the B. I. Co. and sail under their flag.

On the line changing hands, the services of all the Apcar men, captains, officers and engineers and all ranks down to the humble "topaz" were dispensed with, with the exception of the pursers and compredores whose services were retained.

Messrs. Apcar and Co. stood by their men, and each and every one of their employees received a compensation, which was calculated according to the term of service and record of character. Captain Belson of the "Gregory Apcar," who was connected with the Company the longest, received the largest amount, viz., Rs. 5,000 in cash and a free passage to Australia. It was a recognised fact that the Apcar Line was the only steamship service in the city which placed no ban on "colour." A man in their employ, whether white, brown or black if found capable, was pushed on and received the position to which he was entitled by virtue of his qualifications.

"The whole five steamers are," said a late servant of the Company, "splendid sea ships." The largest of them is the "Japan," which has a tonnage of 6,000 tons, and the smallest, the "Catherine Apcar," with a tonnage of 2,500 tons.

The Apcar Line, which came into existence nearly eight years ago, lost but one steamer during the whole of this lengthy period. This was the "Thunderer" which went down in the river opposite the Botanical Gardens, during the cyclone of 1864. A somewhat serious accident happened to the "Catherine Apcar" just prior to the sale at Singapore, when a German steamer crossed her staving in her bows, and damaging her rather considerably. Compensation was, it is said, obtained from the steamer in question. The last trip made by a steamer under the Apcar flag was that of the "Japan."

The Company enjoyed an enviable reputation at Hongkong and in the Straits. The agents at the outposts of Penang, Messrs. Anthony and Co., Singapore, Messrs Adamson Gilfillan and Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., and Japan, Messrs. Brown and Co., have been retained by the B. I. as their agents at these ports for these particular steamers.

The "Lightning" and the "Catherine Apcar" have since the purchase been transferred by their present owners to Indian coasting ports, and their places have been taken by the "Dilwara" and "Torilla".

A curious story is related of Captain Steward of the "Japan". His ship was anchored off the esplanade moorings, for her usual trip back to Hongkong and he, for some reasons, spent the night ashore. On arrival at the moorings the next morning, he was unable to spot the familiar black funnel, and in its stead was confronted with one bearing two white bands, the emblem of the new owners. The word "Japan," however, was conspicuous on the stern of the vessel. Bewildered, he went aboard and only then become aware of the transfer. He went in charge of his old favourite for the last time to and from Japan under the Apcar flag, but with the two tell-tale white bands of the purchasing Company round the funnel.

The "happy home" was the term applied by the several members of the crew to the "Catherine Apcar," where, under the genial Captain Belson, who made life pleasant to one and all on board, many happy hours were spent by passengers and crew alike. An Officer of the late Company, while speaking about Captain Belson, said "he was a good old salt, and a Christian, in the true sense of the word, up to his finger tips."

INDIAN TRADERS IN AFRICA.

The Indian trader seems to be earning a bad name for himself in some parts of East Africa, says a contemporary. Thus Indian traders contribute to the imports of Portuguese East Africa, flour, tea, sugar, matches, ghee, looking-glasses, cheap preserved fruits, various inferior blue and white calicoes and a little teak furniture. Mr. Maugham, the British Consul for those parts, writes:—"British Indian merchants now stock their stores on an increasing scale from European markets, often indenting direct; and neglect on the part of wholesale houses to make proper inquiries, or provide themselves with guarantees of payment has not seldom caused them serious losses. It should be borne in mind that the Portuguese laws relative to bankruptcy are much less stringent than ours—or at least less stringently applied—and the refuge thereby afforded to temporarily embarrassed British Indian merchants is one of which they very freely avail themselves, whilst the limitations imposed by the circumstances of being in an undischarged state of bankruptcy appear to weigh but little, if at all. Thus throughout the Mozambique province, although there doubtless are many British merchants of Asiatic origin who are perfectly solvent and whose probity is unquestionable, others there are in large numbers to whom neither term could be justly applied."

WOOLWICH MONUMENT.

Erected to the memory of Major-General Sir Alexander Dickson by the officers of the Royal Artillery, in 1845, in the grounds of the Royal Military Repository, Woolwich, the memorial has been removed recently to a more central position on the front parade opposite the Royal Artillery Barracks, and the formal inauguration was performed by Field-Marshal Earl Roberts. The ceremony was accompanied by the unveiling of an addition to the monument, commemorating the brilliant military career of Sir Alexander Dickson's son, General Sir Collingwood Dickson, V. C. The monument, which is of granite was designed by Sir Francis Chantrey. Before unveiling the memorial Earl Roberts said: "I imagine that no artilleryman who has been quartered at Woolwich during the last sixty years has ever looked upon the monument erected in honour of General Sir Alexander Dickson and read the list of sieges and battles inscribed thereon without feeling proud of being a member of the same regiment to which this distinguished officer belonged. Sir Alexander Dickson, after being present in many battles in the Mediterranean and on the coast of South America

FIGHT AGAINST DYSENTERY.

The Physician's Greatest Ally.

WHEN Dysentery is playing havoc with the health and strength of the unfortunate sufferer, he has urgent need of nourishment which is easily digestible, does not irritate the bowel, and is capable of sustaining his strength, which is always greatly undermined by the disease.

When the acute stage is over, he has an even more imperative need of something which will restore his old feeling of health, bring back his sensation of well-being and strength, enable him to put on the weight he has lost, and present an appearance less like that of a skeleton.

There is nothing which will do both these things so rapidly, so thoroughly and so permanently as Sanatogen. The reason is that no preparation known to Science has so powerful an action on the various systems of the body which have been affected by the disease.

Sanatogen has been proved to be more easily digested than any other food preparation. It, therefore, puts the minimum strain on the weakened organs of digestion.

It has been described by doctors as a "food which is all food and no waste" therefore, it cannot irritate the intestines which, in dysentery, are peculiarly sensitive to any irritating food.

It has a powerful tonic and restorative effect on the nervous system, because it contains the salt of phosphorus which is found in them; it, therefore, feeds the brain and the nerves in the most perfect, as well as the most rapid, manner.

By reason, too, of this phosphorus salt, which that distinguished physician, Sir William Gowers, and other eminent men, have shown to be of primary importance to the blood-making organs, it increases the number of red blood corpuscles as well as the quality of their colouring matter. As the body's waste products are burnt up through the medium of the blood, it is obvious that the better its condition the more thoroughly is this all-important vital function carried out.

In consequence of these three actions of Sanatogen, as well as of others on the other great organs of the body, the health and strength of the sufferer from dysentery are soon brought to a high degree of excellence and, what is not less important, the sufferer is so fortified against the disease that it is far less likely to recur.

Here is a medical opinion—taken from thousands of others—of its value in such complaints:—

Dr. A. H. T., Dum Dum, Bengal:—"I have used Sanatogen with most gratifying results in several cases convalescing from Malaria, Dysentery and Typhoid. I freely admit its nerve tonic action and highly nutritive value. Furthermore, I have tried it personally and have derived great benefit from its use. It increases the appetite and imparts energy to the body by the stimulating influence it has upon the powers of assimilation. I recommend it highly and prescribe it whenever necessary thereby shortening the period of convalescence among my patients."

Sanatogen can be obtained at all chemists and bazaars.

TALUKDARI ESTATES.

A Government resolution of the Talukdari Settlement Officer for the year 1910-11 states:—The season of 1910-11, which was excellent throughout most of the Presidency, was only moderately good in the talukdari areas. Owing to light rainfall the rice crop failed in many places and the wheat crop yielded only a poor outturn while the frost in February damaged the cotton crop considerably. As a result, the total realization (Rs. 9,44,000) fell short of the revenue for collection which amounted to Rs. 10,28,000 exclusive of arrears of Rs. 5,95,000 due to the estates. A great part of these arrears, however, has been reported in previous years to be irrecoverable, and it is satisfactory that the accounts were cleared to the extent of Rs. 1,53,000 by sums written off and remitted. The nature of the season did not prevent considerable progress being made both in the settlement and payment of debts. During the year claims for 5 1-4 lakhs were settled for a little over 1 1-2 lakhs, and the sum actually paid to creditors was Rs. 2,35,000. Out of a total original debt against talukdari estates estimated at 70 lakhs, claims for 62 lakhs have now been placed before the Talukdari Settlement Officer. With the aid of a cash advance from Government of 5 1-2 lakhs of which nearly 1 1-2 lakhs have already been repaid, 38 1-2 lakhs of these claims have been settled for 12 1-2 lakhs. During the last three years special attention has been paid to fourteen heavily encumbered estates which had long been under management without any substantial reduction of their liabilities being effected. Four of these have now been released free of debt, and of the remainder only one is still in an unsatisfactory financial position.

HIGH COURT—JULY 5.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir DINSHA D. DAVAR.)

For Judgement.

681-03—Payne Nawab Behram Jung vs Hyji S A Shantry Matubhai.

Long Causes.

242-11—Tyabji D Co Abdul Tyab S Hoosein vs Sadarmul Jeetmul—Malvi.

86-08—Dastur Rupram Madan Gopal vs Y R Jankiram and another Diesbi.

229-11—Motichand—Ishwar Moti vs Tarachand Lakmandas and another—K Sayani.

826-25706-10—Jam R D Sadsooram Tunsukhrai vs Harakchand Balchand—Payne.

677-11—Sham M H Mariambai Edg vs Mahomed Maiji Jeh S.

718-08—In Person P C Fernandes vs I D Fernandes Kanga and S.

436-07—Payne Dayanath Krishnanath vs D R Khote Jam R D, M J M Khunderao Edg Manch N Sh M H.

1154-09—Daphtary—The Indian Specie Bank Ld vs H N Vakil and another Payne.

587-08—Daphtary—Karsondas Dharamsey vs Khimji Purshotum and others Pestonji.

588-08—Daphtary—Karsondas Dharamsey vs Khimji Purshotum and others Pestonji.

589-08—Daphtary—Karsondas Dharamsey vs Khimji Purshotum and others Pestonji.

590-08—Daphtary Do. vs Do. Pestonji.

11-12—Mehta D—Karmabibhai Boojabhai vs E B Chawan and others—Jamsetji.

568-08—S A Tyabji—Krishnaya Subhaya and others—Narandas Kanji—Little.

1041-08—Ardesir—Ruttonbai widow vs Lakhmivaboo widow—Bn K G Payne—Captain Dastur.

556-12—Motichand—B Purshotumdas vs H Harmukhrai Malvi.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice HEATON.)

Long Causes.

491-09—Little—Vithuldas Narrandas and another vs Narotumdas Jethuram and others Dikshit.

733-05—Craigie—S. A. Wagh and others vs B. S. Wagh and others—Malvi

293-02—Payne P Vallabhdas vs Manekbai widow Little.

1012-11—Bagh B N C Dalsukhram vs S E Deweek and another.

725-10—Malvi Manjibhai C vs M Harakchand Jam R. D.

69-12—Ardeshir R Mulchand and Co vs Panachand Little

588-09—Tyabji D C J Khoobirrm vs K Hajarimul Khai K. G.

468-10—Edg G W The Globe Mfg Co vs Asaram and others.

51-11—Motichand Keshowlal—Chotalal vs Velji Kanji Madhoji—Mirza.

574-07—Payne—Haji Gulam M Azum vs Mahomed Haji Essac Elias—Little.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MACLEOD.)

Long Causes.

419-10—Tyabji D Co. Ld Durgadas vs G V Villilingi Subnis,

883-05—Nana—Nemtulla, E Nooroodin and Abdul Kayum E Nooroodin and others—Pestonji Payne.

733-10—Captain Damji Heerji vs R Heerji and others Wadia Payne Little.

In Re I Arbit Act 9 of 1899 Edgelow D G Sukhadwala vs G Callianji Shamrao.

775-11—Payne—K E Vegri vs I M Shaikbhoy and others Nanu Patell.

524-11—D'Cunha D P Mistri and others vs Bachubai Widow and others Dadachanj D'Cunha D B Mehta.

145-11—In Person Bibibai widow and another vs Ahmed Esmail Nathoo and others Payne.

101-11—Nana Mul i Kandas vs K Oomersey.

32-9,—Mantri Saraswatibai widow vs C Gajanana and another Daphtary.

78-11—Pestonji N M Sett vs D S Gardewala Jamsetji.

21-09—Mehta D S K Patel vs Chandrabhagabai widow and others Tyabji D and Co Mehta D.

59-10—Mulla T A & Mamajiwalla and others vs S Zafferbhai and others Bicknell.

102-09 Jehangir G B M Vajeshanker Desai vs P Virji and others Daphtary.

35-11—Harkishunlal Do vs H Bhimji Patell.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORT.

Inequal Distribution of the Rainfall.

DISTRESS IN PANCH MAHALS.

The following general summary of weather and crop reports for the Bombay Presidency during the past week has been issued:—

In Sind water in the canals is deficient and the rainfall is insufficient. Sowing and transplantation are in progress. In the Konkan there was good rain during the week. Sowing operations are almost completed and transplantation has commenced; seedlings are in good condition. In Kathiawar and south Gujarat the rainfall was good but in north Gujarat only moderate: sowing is in progress. In the north Deccan the rainfall was sufficient for sowing but in the south Deccan and the Karnatak sowing is retarded. More rain is needed everywhere. Preparation of lands for Kharif cultivation continues generally. Agricultural stock is deteriorating in parts of Sind, Gujarat, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Poona and Bijapur: it is deficient in parts of the Deccan and Cutch.

In the Presidency proper drinking water is insufficient in parts of Satara, the Karnatak, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur and irrigation water is generally deficient. The fodder supply is inadequate. The prices of food-grains have risen in Sholapur and Bijapur and have fallen in Panch Mahals, Broach, Surat, Khandesh, Poona and Dharwar; elsewhere they are stationary. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee are 27 to 59 per cent. less than normal in Sind, 32 to 53 per cent. less than normal in Gujarat, 23 to 35 per cent. less than normal in the Konkan, 35 to 51 per cent. less than normal in the Deccan and 37 to 51 per cent. less than normal in the Karnatak.

Distress continues throughout the Panch Mahals district and parts of Kathiawar. Relief measures are adequate and no wandering is noticed. The public health is generally good and people on relief works are in good condition. Distribution of takavi continues. The stocks of grain are sufficient. Price of bajri is 8 to 9 and of maize 9 to 10 seers per rupee. The numbers on relief works for the week ending 29th June were 28,263 in the Panch Mahals and 6,571 in Kathiawar. The numbers on gratuitous relief in Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Kaira, West Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar were 67,704. In the native States of Kathiawar, Palanpur, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha and Cutch the numbers on test works were 3,048 and on gratuitous relief 4,923.

GOVERNMEMT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette," July 4)

The resignation of Rao Bahadur Ranganth Sadashiv Jayakar of the post of Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, has been accepted with regret.

Mrs. C. D'Monte L. M. and S., Second Physician Pestonji Hormasji Oama Hospital for Women and Children, Bombay, is granted extraordinary leave without allowances for two months from the date of relief.

Mr. M. N. Afzulpurkar to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Third Class in the Sholapur District.

Mr. T. N. Sanjana, Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Surat, to be Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, Surat, in addition to his own duties, pending further orders.

Mr. Bhogilal Dhirajram, Clerk of the Court of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Kapadvanj, was in charge of the current duties of that Court, in addition to his own, from the 4th to the 22nd November.

Mr. Naranbhai Lallubhai Desai to be an Honorary Magistrate of the First Class in the Surat District.

With effect from 13th February vice Mr. D. M. Patwardhan, deceased.—Mr. Bulchand Chandumal to be Fourth Grade Deputy Collector. Mr. Sheikh Yakub Vazir Muhammad to be Fifth Grade Deputy Collector. Mr. Krishnaji Vasudev Joshi to be substantive pro tem. Fifth Grade Deputy Collector.

With effect from 13th February vice Mr. T. H. Marston, on deputation.—Mr. Vinayak Krishna Namjoshi to be substantive pro tem. Third Grade Deputy Collector. Mr. Krishnaji G. Kalghatgi to be substantive protem. Fourth Grade Deputy Collector. Mr. Balkrishna Vaman Dhume to be substantive pro tem, Fifth Grade Deputy Collector.

With effect from 21st February vice Mr. N. B. Divatia.—Mr. Vinayak Krishna Namjoshi to be third Grade Deputy Collector. Rao Bahadur Vinayak Narayan Khopkar to be substantive pro tem third Grade Deputy Collector. Mr. Krishnaji G. Kalghatgi to be Fourth Grade Deputy Collector. Mr. Ganesh Vedkatesh Joglekar to be substantive pro tem Fourth Grade Deputy Collector. Mr. Krishnaji Vasudev Joshi to be Fifth Grade Deputy Collector. Mr. Mohanlal Manghirsing to be substantive pro tem Fifth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. K. V. Joshi.

With effect from 23rd February vice Mr. Krishnaji B. Mooghe, retired.—Mr. Ganesh Vankatesh Joglekar to be Fourth Grade Deputy Collector. Mr. Asardas Motaram to be substantive pro tem Fourth Grade Deputy Collector. Mr. Balkrishna V. Dhume to be Fifth Grade Deputy Collector. Mr. Yeshwant Nilkanth Anandkar to be substantive protem Fifth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. B. V. Dhume.

With effect from 1st April vice Mr. Lakshman M. Deshpande, Rao Bahadur K. J. Agashe, and Messrs. S. S. Bhide, S. R. Master and Naranbhai L. Desai (substantive pro tem. Fourth Grade), retired. Mr. W. Plunket to be Second Grade Deputy Collector. Rao Bahadur Vinayak N. Khopkar to be Third Grade Deputy Collector. Rao Bahadur Venkatrao Subrao Koppikar to be substantive pro tem. Third Grade Deputy Collector Messrs. Asardas Motaram, Shivram Gangadhar Mandlik, W. N. Richardson and Muhammad Ibrahim Shikh Ismail to be Fourth Grade Deputy Collectors. Mr. Vaman Bhivram Mardhekar to be substantive pro tem. Fourth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. Asardas Motaram. Khan Bahadur Jacob Israel to be substantive pro tem. Fourth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr Naranbhai L. Desai and to of continue seconded. Mr. Hardasmal Undernomal to be substantive pro tem. Fourth Grade Deputy Collector. Messrs. Mohanlal Manghirsing Yeshwant Nilkanth Anandkar, Asudomal Amarsing, Joseph Rodgers and Gurushiddya A. Hiremats to be Fifth Grade Deputy Collector, Mr. Shankar Keshav Sathe and Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Mir Muhammad to be substantive pro tem, Fifth Grade Deputy Collectors.

With effect from 3rd May vice Mr. K. G. Kalghatgi, retired.—Mr Vaman B Mardhekar to be Fourth Grade Deputy Collector. Mr. Bhailal Purushotam Shah to be substantive pro tem Fourth Grade Deputy Collector. Mr. Shankar Keshav Sathe to be Fifth Grade Deputy Collector. Mr. Yashvant B Borkar to be substantive pro tem Fifth Grade Deputy Collector.

With effect from 22nd May vice Rao Bahadur V. S. Koppikar, retired:—Mr. Edalji Behramshah Hodivala to be substantive pro tem. Third Grade Deputy Collector. Khan Bahadur Jacob Bappji Israel to be Fourth Grade Deputy Collector and to continue seconded. Mr. Hardasmal Udernomal to be Fourth Grade Deputy Collector vice Khan Bahadur J. B. Israel. Rao Bahadur Bulakhi Bapuji Trivedi to be substantive pro tem. Fourth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. Hardasmal Udernomal. Mr. Ghulam Muhamad Mir Muhammad to be Fifth Grade Deputy Collector. Rao Saheb Ganpat R. Kallianpurkar to be substantive pro tem Fifth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Mir Muhammad.

Mr. T. A. Fernandez to act as Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind during the absence on leave of Mr. Ilahi Bakhsh Kadir Bakhsh, or pending further orders.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet slee, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

NEW BOOKS.

"THE PENITENT" (Kash) by M. Rene Basin, is a grim, powerful, very pathetic story of two Brittany peasants and their children. The husband is a big, honest, loving, unfortunate creature who strives to make both ends meet for the wife he worships and the children he adores. She, on the other hand, although a good mother and a good wife, yet dreams of places where want is unknown and where her youth and gaiety can have their outlet. Then poverty force her to Paris as nurse to a rich man's child. Alas, she never returns to Brittany. The husband waits and waits—all in vain. Being poor, he is sold up, and he and his children are forced to leave the country which more than anything else seems part and parcel of their lives. And yet he hears no news of his wife in Paris. Rumour has it that she has become a demi-monsdaine or is simply living with a footman as his mistress. Only at the very end do the husband and wife meet, when the heart broken and penitent finds the man she has never ceased to care for, and the children who are dearer to her than her life. As a tale it is sad. But it is so vividly written, is so full of beautiful descriptions of the Brittany country and habits, and above all there shines all through it such a fine understanding of the peasant's heart that "The Penitent" stands as one of the most appealing books M. Basin has ever written.

"VIEWS AND VAGABONDS" by R. Macaulay (Murray) is emphatically the best novel this clever young author has yet written, full of wit and humour—bright and subtle by turns—and of fine characterisation. Some of the people are rather tiresome, especially Benjie, the well-born young Socialist, who showed the courage of his opinions by setting up as a working blacksmith and marrying a factory girl. We respect Benjie, but, like his own kindred, and his wife Louie, we find him "difficult," and we certainly do not love him as we love the delightful, irresponsible young Crevequers, the most charming young folk—brother and sifter—we have ever met in fiction, sunny, loving laughing souls, whose presence brightened the world around them, even is their poorest days, ere the unlooked-for prosperity came which they joyously proceeded to share with every wayfarer they encountered on life's path.

MARJORIE STEVENS, by V. Taubman-Goldie. (Heinemann.) The artistic temperament is a blessing and a curse: people who stake their life's happiness by allying themselves with its possessors take a great risk. Marjorie Stevens and her lover were both gifted with the artistic temperament. Love come to them unsought and not wholly welcome. They accepted him loyally, and it seemed as if they had cheated fate. But no man can cheat fate: and the end was none the less inevitable for being other than what they had feared. The man is far from being a hero; the girl is frankly delightful. The story is told with reticence and simplicity which enable the author to handle a difficult subject without offence. It has the charm of perfect sincerity. It is not suitable reading for young girls or for anyone whose morality is strictly conventional. Those who like it will like it very much.

A most diverting travesty of the sensational "murder mystery" stories that are so extremely popular with that large section of the reading public which "likes a good tale," full of mechanical "thrills," and with as little verisimilitude as possible, is "HIS FIRST OFFENCE," by J. Storer Clouston. An imaginary murder forms the nucleus for a complicated "plot," which is evolved on orthodox lines, and with a fund of sly humour that never fails. (Mills and Boon.)

THE QUEST OF GLORY, by Marjorie Bowen. (Mathuen.)—The story of the Marquis de Vauvenargues' quest of glory is one of intense tragedy, and Miss Bowen is to be congratulated on her realisation of the earlier years of Louis XV. The scene opens on the miserable retreat from Prague in 1742, and the action moves through a series of impressive episodes that gain in power and fascination as they proceed. This is the history of a young and ardent idealist, crushed by the overwhelming forces of a life that has no pity for pure and lofty aims. The situation is very difficult, but the author has handled it with considerable skill, and combines psychology just bordering on the subtle with her usual mastery of romantic incident. The reader who reads for thrills will be sure to enjoy this moving story of a hero whose heroism is negative, for the sense of adventure is never dulled by the underlying philosophy. The novel contains an excellent portrait of Voltaire, and altogether the characterisation proves that Miss Bowen's hand grows surer and her insight deeper.

THE FUGITIVES, by Margaret Fletcher (Longmans).—This book ignores all the ordinary machinery of the novel, and remains a fragment of pure beauty. Its pictures of Quartier Latin life twenty-one years ago, when Englishwomen first dared to enter the kingdom of Henry Murger, are singularly dainty and amiable. Three women of temperament flit through its finely reflective pages, One sacrifices herself early to domestic ties and is lost to us. We acquiesce, for that is the way of life, and go on to enjoy the conclusive love affair of the gentle Patricia Haredale and the inconclusive passion of the fiery Stephanie Matheson. Perhaps a little more definiteness might have heightened the artistic effect, for after all the reader has his rights of curiosity, but within its limits the book is vital and true.

The first celebration of the old ballad, "THE BABES IN THE WOOD," is to take place on Tuesday, June 18, at Merton Hall, the residence of Lord Walsingham. The story has been from time immemorial associated with Merton and the Wayland Wood, while Lord Walsingham's family, the De Greys, are commonly supposed to have supplied "The Babes" and "The Wicked Uncle." For the fete a pastoral play and pageant has been written by the rector of Merton, the Rev. Charles Kent, author of "The Land of the Babes in the Wood," with music by Mr J. B. Johnson, of Cambridge University. This will set forth the real story of the babes on which the ballad is founded. The time of the story is the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and the first act will show her arrival at Merton Hall.

Messrs. John Long will publish in the autumn for Mr. Scott O'Connor his new work on "LIFE AND TRAVEL IN THE PYRENEES," in the same style as his previous book "The Silken East." It will be richly illustrated in colour from the paintings of French and Spanish artists, some of which have been specially lent for this work, while others, like M. Henri Perrault's picture of "The March of Hannibal across the Roussillon," are the property of the French Government. The book, which aims at being a "volume de luxe," will be further embellished with fifty line drawings, and a series of fine photographs by Sir Henry Maxwell Lyte, the Hon'ble N. Hutchinson and the author. It will contain a letter from Mr. Rudyard Kipling giving his impressions of this country, and will include a description of the Republic of Andorra, which has retained its singular autonomy unimpaired since the days of Charlemague, and of the Mediterranean Coast from Barcelona to Carcassonne. A French translation will appear soon after the English and American editions have been published.

Messrs. Stanley Paul and Co., announce that another edition of "THE DEVIL IN LONDON" by Geo. R. Sims has been called for, which will be issued at 1s. net. The publishers anticipate that this edition will soon be exhausted in view of the interest that all classes of society are taking in the White Slave Traffic at the present time.

Mr. Keighley Snowden, the author of 'The Free Marriage,' has written a new novel entitled "BRIGHT SHAME." which Messrs. Stanley Paul and Co., are publishing shortly. It is a story with a moral purpose, and tells of the love of a father for his son who does not bear his name, and whom he cannot publicly acknowledge as his own child.

"THE CONSORT" is the title of a new novel by Mrs. Everard Cotes (Sara Jeannette Duncan), which Messrs. Stanley Paul & Co., are publishing immediately. The story tells of an ordinary man married to an exceptional woman, and their relations and interactions, battles and despairs, written round the strong and familiar interests of passion and power.

A new story by Donald Hamilton Haines entitled, "THE RETURN OF PIERRE," will be issued shortly by Messrs. Stanely Paul & Co. Pierre, a country lad, is the central figure. Other prominant figures are the woman Pierre loves, her father and old Colonel of Dragoons and a German spy, not without attractive qualities, whose fate becomes strangely entangled with theirs. The book abounds in striking scenes,

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

It is curious to observe how reforms in art are gradually turned to account by those who began with violent opposition. Nothing, of course, could be more natural, for the reformer can only clear away that which will crop up again in another guise. Or, in other words, there are really two publics to be catered for, those who take art seriously and those to whom it is only an amusement. In opera the Wagner reformation the biggest thing of its kind ever done, saved the form for the serious-minded folk. But the inventor could hardly have foreseen what the result was going to be in other directions. Once the ground was cleared, and it became a necessity to have real drama upon the lyric stage, a school of musical realists sprang up, ready to seize the chance of using the sensational as a means of easily gratifying the careless ear. We are apparently in the midst of a period, the end of which is not in sight.

The artificiality of opera is acknowledged on all hands, and is excused, rightly enough, on the plea that emotional speech is closely related to song: that if people in real life do not sing, the art of music may yet be used to stir the feelings in a stage play. Melodrama, spoken dialogue with musical accompaniment, like musical recitations, always a tiresome thing, is impossible, as only the singing voice can combine with the orchestra. Present-day tendencies are more and more towards the relegation of the musical expression into the background and the pressing forward of the drama. True opera requires a better balance than this, but the sensationalists are having their own way, as they always will. The analogy with the "stick" singing of the pre-Wagner opera is complete, which is quite a good enough reason why such works still hold the stage if a clever enough singer can be found to execute the difficulties.

Artistically, all this sort of thing is as depressing to the musician as is the prevalence of the shop ballad to the performances of the virtuoso pianist and violinist. As though modern opera were not in a sufficiently unsatisfactory condition, there must needs turn up a new form of musical excitement, of which we had much experience last year—the ballet. In its essentials the ballet d'action is a similar to the opera, the only difference being that in the one the characters express themselves by gesture and dancing and in the other by gesture and singing. But the artificiality of the former is far greater. The reference, of course, is to such highly developed examples as the Russian Ballet gave us last year and are to repeat again this present season. Examples these in which there is a regular drama, a wordless play, with terpsichorean commentary. The operatic "lyrical moment" becomes a set dance, the soloists go through their figures just as they would sing their arias. The ingenuity of the ballet designers in finding natural excuses for the characters to start dancing is readily enough admitted.

It is a profoundly unsatisfying art-form giving one, it is true, a good spectacle, but little to think of. The success of the illustrated newspaper or electric theatre could hardly be better symbolised, for at the back of all this lies the mental laziness which, on the one hand, prefers to take things in through the more easily grasped picture than written description, and, in the other, watch the physical expression of the dancers rather than be bothered with the double impression of action and singing. Singing, in fact, brings the musical faculties into play, whereas in the ballet these may lie perfectly dormant without disadvantage to the effect. Hence to many music-lovers extreme boredom which arises after witnessing a ballet performance for a short while. Ballets are most tolerable perhaps, in opera, where the introduction (it was a prime necessity in the French School of Grand Opera, as opposed to Opera-Comique) undoubtedly may come as a foil to the dramatic action.

Otherwise, by far the best effect is obtained in such things as that really delightful fantasy created round Schumann's "Carnaval" music, or the Chopin selection the Russian troupe gave us last year. Here one has, as it were, simply a beautiful "moving picture" illustrative of the music. The "ballet d'action," on the other hand, attempts to supplant part of the musical illustration by a means which ignores the one factor the combination of music and drama needs to transform the artificiality into an ideal and convincing thing. The entertainment afforded by these spectacles is legitimate enough, no doubt, and would be welcomed warmly on all hands were it not for the present need of encouragement to purely musical opera.

Conditions to-day, however, in London are such that matters are entirely in the hands of a majority seemingly less and less inclined to view with favour anything of the kind. The only escape lies, as the Continent has found out, in subsidies for their opera-houses. That alone leaves a management free to cater for all tastes irrespective of the box-office. Then we could still have the "Traviatas," and the like and the ballet, too, for the matter of that, but there would be the door left open for the classical opera: Gluck, Mozart, Beethoven, Weber, and all that such a repertory implies the feeling that musical ideals are not slipping away from us altogether.

In certain European cities an endeavour has recently been made to help members of the theatrial profession upon whom evil days fall. Long ago English theatrical ladies realised this need, and by their noble guild have done splendid work of benevolence. Last year a tea party was devised and carried out with such striking success that the hall in which the function took place was overcrowded. This year the Tea Party Committee boldly launching out into a wider sphere, took the Albert Hall for their gathering, and they had the reward of their courage in an assemblage of guests numbering a couple of thousand. So many kind friends had come forward to assist that the whole entertainment was bound to succeed. Miss Lilian Braithwaite, Miss Compton, Miss Vane Featherston, Miss Helen Ferrers, Miss Eva Moore, Miss Saba Raleigh, Miss May Warley, Miss May Witty, and Miss V. Addison, hon. secretary, comprised the committee, and they had seen to it that the tea and cakes were of the very best, that the tables, set round the arena, were tastefully laid out, and that each table had two hostesses, with ten hard-working assistants. Great distinguished the ons at which Mrs. Edward Compton and Miss Mary Moore presided. Miss Ellen Terry had lent her name to the white table, but in her regretable absence, through illness, Miss Carlotta Addison took her place as hostess; Miss Lilian Braithwaite and Miss Hilda Trevelyan looked after the Royal blue; and at the fourth table, rose du Barri, were Lady Alexander and Miss Evelyn D'Alroy. Blue marked the hospitable corner where Lady Tree dispensed tea along with Miss Eva Moore, Miss Compton and Miss Lottie Venne were recognised by their violet badge; Miss Marie Tempest and Miss Marion Terry by orange; and golden brown decorations drew admiring friends to have their tea poured out by Miss Irene Vanbrugh or Miss Phyllis Neilson-Terry. Miss Lena Ashwell and Miss Alexandra Carlisle were at Table 9, with mauve for colour, and Mrs. Alfred Bishop and Mrs. C. L. Carson at another, distinguished by dark blue. At the bar there were Miss Vane Featherston and Mr. Gerald du Maurier.

Generously the actors and actresses gave of their best in the service of the guild, for a "Pageant of the stage," written by Christopher St. John and arranged and produced by Miss Edith Craig, was the feature of the afternoon's entertainment. The spectacular effect was admirable. Comedy (Miss Eva Moore), Tragedy (Miss Adeline Bourne), and English Drama (Miss Henrietta Webster) held the stage while groups representative of ten periods of the drama took up their several positions. Mr. Ben Webster was Thespis among a group that stood for Greek Art; Miss Marion Terry, as Sister Housewitta, O.S.B., headed the Miracles, Mysteries, and Moralities; and the Italian Players were led by Mr. Gerald du Maurier, as Captain Fracassa. "Servants of the Public" introduced Mr. Lena Ashwell as Nell Gwyn. Miss Irene Vanbrugh as Nance Oldfield, and Miss Marie Tempest as Peg Woffington. Then came the Idols of the Public, amongst whom Mr. Cyril Maude played David Garrick, and after the Strolling Players and Pantomime came the Drama of To-day. "Peter Pan," Miss Nina Boucicault, side by side with the Russian Ballet, Miss Lydia Kyasht, who danced charmingly, were typical figures in this representative group. Mr. Ivan Berlyn, as Wechsanbuhn, marshalled the whole pageant from the stage across the arena, with orders spoken through a megaphone in German—this last touch possibly suggesting the influence of the hour in stagecraft.

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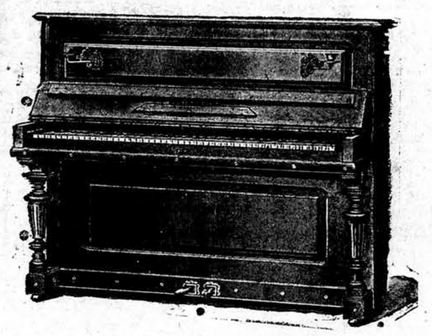

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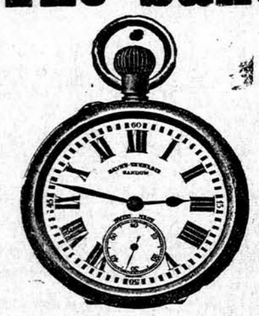

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